

# PACIFIC PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY

DECEMBER  
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THE PULP

VOLUME 7  
NUMBER 12  
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AT A WEST COAST PULP MILL



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# To paper men

## WHO WANT TO MAKE SAVINGS IN FELT COSTS

*Below, left—G-E d-c. generator, driven from the first press shaft, supplies power for the seven G-E gear-motors driving the cylinder molds and suction rolls.*

*Below, right—Two G-E gear-motors driving suction rolls*



*Five G-E d-c. gear-motors driving cylinder molds, and 5 G-E splash-proof motors operating pumps on the wet end of a 124-in. board machine*



**I**T TAKES time and money to replace felts. Why, then, use them as belts to drive the cylinder molds and baby presses on the wet end of the board machine, thereby greatly sacrificing their primary function—water removal—as well as materially shortening their life?

If you, as several leading manufacturers have done, will motorize the wet end of your cylinder machines, you'll be able to reduce substantially your felt costs. In fact, in several mills the savings have paid for the new equipment and have then added to profits.

Motorizing the wet end largely eliminates felt stretching, thus permitting the use of lighter, less expensive felts designed primarily for water removal. In addition to increasing felt life, motorization has produced in many cases a better, stronger sheet because the sheet is not subject to stretching in the formation process.

Why not discuss the motorizing of the wet end of your cylinder machine with a G-E paper-mill specialist? Let him show you how this modernization can pay for itself in an unusually short time. A card or 'phone call to the nearest G-E office will bring you his services. Or address General Electric, Dept. 6F-201, Schenectady, N. Y.

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# STOCKHOLDERS RATIFY BIG PULP MILL MERGER

Stockholders of the Soundview Pulp Co., the Olympic Forest Products Co., and the Rainier Pulp & Paper Co. on December 5 authorized a consolidation of the companies in accordance with the plan outlined in the last issue of this journal.

The three companies will exchange their assets for stock in a new company, the name of which has not yet been announced. The Rainier company will receive 40.28 per cent of the stock, Soundview 34.55 per cent, and Olympic Forest Products 25.17 per cent. Total shares to be issued will be 496,585, the company being capitalized at 750,000 shares of no par common. Effective date of the consolidation is March 1, 1934.

## Profitable Year Expected

In the plan of consolidation it was considered not unreasonable that the new concern would show a net profit of \$1,000,000 in the first year of operation, assuming that 1934 production can be fully sold, and at prices now prevailing. On this basis, shares issued to the Rainier company would earn \$402,800, Soundview \$345,500 and Olympic \$251,700.

In the fiscal year ended April 30, 1933, Rainier reported a net profit of \$147,032 after all charges, equal to \$1.47 a share on 100,000 shares of \$2 cumulative Class A stock, compared with a net profit of \$216,788 or \$2.17 a share in the preceding fiscal year. No dividends have been paid on Class A stock since December 1, 1930, the accrual now being more than \$5 a share.

It is reported that Rainier is expected to reduce the accumulated unpaid dividends before the merger takes place, it being believed that at least \$100,000 will be available for this purpose.

Earnings of the Soundview and Olympic companies have not been available for publication, so a comparison of estimated earnings under the new company cannot be made.

While the merger has been authorized by stockholders according to the terms of their articles of incorporation, final consummation has not been made. Shortly after the stockholders' action, minority stockholders of the Soundview Pulp Co.

filed a complaint in the Snohomish County Superior Court at Everett, Wash., asking for an injunction against the consolidation.

The plaintiffs are Kristine Thomle, Harry Hieberg and Alpha Altenburg, acting for "themselves and other minority stockholders." John E. Ryan, Jr., of the firm of Ryan, Askren & Ryan, Seattle, filed the complaint and petition.

Defendants are officers and trustees of the Soundview company, H. H. Fair, president; U. M. Dickey and Walton N. Moore, vice-presidents; Donald G. Sherwin, secretary, and W. Z. Kerr, attorney and assistant secretary; Stuart L. Rawling, Walter A. Starr, C. P. Carruthers, Selah Chamberlain, Robert G. Hooker and C. L. G. Miller, trustees.

The complaint charges that a provision permitting sale, lease or exchange of the property and assets of the company under any terms or conditions deemed proper by the Board of Trustees, by vote of two-thirds of the outstanding stock, was placed in the articles of incorporation without the knowledge and consent of the plaintiffs and "was fraudulently placed therein for the sole and express purpose of depriving these plaintiffs and minority stockholders of the rights, benefits and protection" afforded them by law.

It is asserted that the provision is being used to "freeze out" and deprive the plaintiffs of their property without due process of law.

## Value of Assets

The value of fixed assets of the companies is given as: Soundview, \$6,403,818 or 33.5 per cent; Rainier, \$2,696,219 or 22.52 per cent; Olympic, \$4,118,096 less a mortgage of \$1,250,000 or \$2,868,096, equal to 23.96 per cent.

Working capital to be transferred is \$100,000 for Soundview, \$500,000 for Rainier and \$400,000 for Olympic, making total assets to be transferred: Soundview, \$6,503,818 or 50.15 per cent; Rainier, \$3,196,219 or 24.65 per cent; Olympic, \$3,268,096, or 25.20 per cent of the total of \$12,968,133. The Olympic mortgage of \$1,250,000 is due September 1, 1936.

The complaint charges that while the Soundview company is transferring slightly more than 50 per cent of the total assets of the new company, it receives but 34.55 per cent of the stock; Rainier is providing 24.65 per cent of the assets, yet receives 40.28 per cent of the stock; and Olympic is transferring 25.20 per cent of the assets and receives 25.17 per cent of the stock.

The plaintiffs assert that "certain stockholders of the Olympic and Rainier companies dominate the Soundview company, and are using the unencumbered assets of this company to bolster, strengthen and save the other two companies for personal benefit and to the detriment of the minority stockholders of the Soundview company, under the guise of a merger."

## Hearing December 23

The Superior Court entered an order citing the defendant to show cause why it should not be restrained from transferring assets, pending trial of the suit. This hearing is scheduled for December 23. At that time the court will issue a temporary injunction and set the case for trial, or merely set for trial without an injunction.

The trial will probably be held in January or February, depending on the condition of the Snohomish County courts.

## RICHVALE PLANT MAY BE COMPLETED

The Richvale, Calif., plant of the Pacific Coast Pulp & Paper Co., on which construction was started several years ago, may be completed if reported plans carry through successfully. Several stockholders have been at work on a program, including Dr. A. J. Lofgren of Chico, Calif., Ernest Grell of Richvale, and V. K. Sturgis of Oakland, plant representative.

Nothing definite has yet been learned of the success of the necessary financial arrangements, but it is reported that the R.F.C. has been approached to furnish part of the funds.

The plant is designed to manufacture paper from rice straw, which abounds in this district.

# COAST SUPERINTENDENTS ASSOCIATION MAKES AUSPICIOUS START

First Session of Pacific Coast Division at Longview  
Marks Entry of New Association Into the Industry

There is always the temptation to wax enthusiastic about the latest convention and refer to it as "the best meeting ever held by the association", no matter how successful and inspiring the previous ones have been. But that requires a precedent, and this time we have none, since this particular convention was the very first official meeting of the Pacific Coast Division of the American Pulp and Paper Mill Superintendents Association.

To start from scratch is usually rather difficult, yet the new organization got off to a flying start and set a pace that is going to be hard to match in the future. There was a vital enthusiasm present at that meeting in the Monticello Hotel at Longview, Wash., December 1 and 2, that speaks well both for the superintendents who had their schooling in the eastern meetings of the national association, and for those who started on the Pacific Coast and are now getting their first taste of what the association offers.

Although the business session was not scheduled until Saturday morning, a considerable part of the attendants arrived Friday, some early enough to visit the mills or play a round or two of golf. By dinner time the hotel lobby was full, and soon afterward the Friday evening reception by the ladies was in full swing. It continued merrily on through the evening until after midnight, providing an introduction to the meeting that completely broke the ice and let everyone get acquainted.

## The Business Meeting

In the morning when the superintendents had gathered in the convention room, Chairman H. Robert Heuer rapped the gavel marking the opening of the first meeting of the association on the Pacific Coast since its preliminary organization in September. Following his opening remarks and the introduction of leaders in the association movement, C. W. Morden addressed the group on "Continuous Stuff Preparation". His paper is published elsewhere in this issue.



H. ROBERT HEUER  
Chairman

A short discussion of this topic ensued, after which the floor was given to Ernest Swigert, who spoke on "Stainless Steels in the Sulphite Industry". He discussed in detail the new alloy steels and the conditions under which they can be profitably used.

"Alloy steel castings present a different problem than do steel plates and rolls," Mr. Swigert said. "In castings, the grain structure remains just as it is when poured, while a rolled sheet or forging is changed mechanically.

"We can now produce steel castings which have all the characteristics of a forging and are just as certain, at the same time having better shock-absorbing qualities.

"There are three forms of attack in the corrosion of steels—simple oxidation, inter-granular acid attack, and the attack on the grain structure.

"Chromium is the basis of acid resisting steel. At about 13 to 14 per cent of chromium, steel changes from a negative to a positive steel and will resist corrosion. The addition of nickel with the chromium (as in KA2 or 18 and 8) gives greater heat resistance and slows down

the formation of solid substances in the steel. It gives the chromium a chance to distribute evenly throughout the crystal structure.

"Acid corrosion is resisted through the precipitation of the chromium as chromium carbide, and if the acid is strong enough, it impoverishes the steel of chromium. In this case, more chromium must be used, up to 30 per cent being used at times."

Mr. Swigert said he believed that western woods create compounds that attack steels more rapidly than is the case with eastern woods.

In order to resist severe acid attack, a third element can be used in the steel, he pointed out, such as titanium, tungsten or molybdenum, the KA2 molybdenum steels being particularly suitable for castings, and protecting well against acid corrosion.

At the conclusion of his talk, A. H. Lundberg asked why it should be that western wood creates greater corrosion problems than eastern wood. Raymond Hatch ventured the suggestion that it was due to the difference in the steels, and not in the wood or sulphite liquor.

The concluding address of the morning session was that of Mr. Lundberg, who described "High Pressure Acid Systems". His talk was illustrated with charts and drawing, and was followed with much interest. It will probably be published in full in an early issue of this journal.

## Luncheon with the Ladies

Adjournment was made at noon and the men joined the ladies in the main dining room for luncheon. Nearly a hundred were present. Entertainment was furnished by vocal selections by Al Dunham and Jim Ramsey, with H. A. Des Marais at the piano. And Tom Shields had his audience rocking with laughter from the stories he told in his characteristic style.

The afternoon session started off with plenty of pep, injected by H. C. Reimer when he talked on "Beating and Coloring". He precipitated a lively argument on the floor, into

which nearly everyone present put his oar before they were through. A good deal of the discussion was taken up with the matter of the differences in beating western sulphite, eastern sulphite and foreign sulphite. It was generally acknowledged that western pulps required less beating, and more care so as not to over-beat them, but that this was an advantage in savings of time and power cost.

#### "Sell West Coast Service"

G. J. Armbruster suggested that the mills should sell West Coast service along with West Coast pulp, and tell the consumers how to use it. Western sulphite requires different treatment, he said, due to the coarse but tender fibre structure from fast-growing trees. The pulp hydrates faster, develops strength more quickly, and therefore needs care in beating, since it can be more easily over-beaten than eastern and Scandinavian pulps.

Swinging into the discussion of coloring problems, differences of opinion showed up strongly on such matters as making paper fast-to-light, and the superintendents and dyestuff men all joined in.

When the arguments had died down, Jim Ramsey took the chair to conduct the Round Table. The first question was—Is it possible to use recording liquid level gauges on sulphite digesters to show the height of the acid? B. W. Sawyer answered, saying that it can be done by the use of a differential pressure gauge, water sealed.

Question number two was by Ralph Hansen, who asked if during the relieving of the digester you can get an actual differential of pressure. Mr. Sawyer replied that it depends on the method of relief—if the relief is surging, you cannot, but with reasonably steady relief control, the pressure differential is properly maintained.

#### How Sockets Are Broken

What is the cause of digester thermometer sockets bending and breaking, where it cannot be laid to the weight of the chips? was another question. In answer, Bob Heuer explained one case in which he believed that after the digester was partly filled, the top valve was opened suddenly, which permitted the chips to blow up against the thermometer sockets, breaking them. G. J. Armbruster reported that he had found sockets bent, but all bent upwards instead of down. He solved the problem by using chrome-nickel steel sockets and increasing their size

to 1½ to 2 inches, after which they did not break.

The last question was—What is the cause and how can you overcome "flowers" or waves, sometimes called "roses", on the bottom of a fourdrinier sheet? G. W. Brown, who had aided considerably already in previous topics, joined the discussion on this, as did Jim Ramsey, C. W. Morden and Wm. McGinnis.



G. J. ARMBRUSTER  
First Vice-Chairman

The consensus of opinion seemed to be that it was caused by water being thrown against the under side of the wire, and could be remedied by properly guarding against this action.

By this time the meeting had carried past five o'clock and the group reluctantly broke up, in order to gain a little time before the evening banquet.

The banquet was a good one and

exceptionally well attended, with just under 200 persons present. Jim Ramsey, past national president, spoke eulogizing L. D. Post, well known publisher of whose death word had just been received. Robert Wolf, who had just returned from an extended trip through the East, addressed the conventionites on the value of trade associations, and broadened his talk to include a searching summary of the fundamentals in the nation's economic and political situation. His address was full of interest to the assembly, attested to by the fact that he held the entire attention of a holiday-spirited crowd through the entire course of his talk.

Ben Larrabee, another past national president of the association, was introduced, as was Mrs. Larrabee, who was in charge of the arrangements for social affairs for the ladies and who will also handle this for the national TAPPI meeting at Portland next fall. Others at the celebrities' table introduced included Harry Morgan and Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Heuer, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Zimmerman, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wertheimer, Al Quinn and H. A. Des Marais.

It was announced that the next meeting of the Pacific Coast Division will be held at the Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore., June 1 and 2, 1934.

The banquet was concluded at ten o'clock and the ballroom was cleared for dancing, which held sway until late. The remainder of the convention was unofficial and good fellowship was the order of the day. Sunday morning found the superintendents on their way home, ready to hit the ball again, but looking forward to the next semi-annual gathering.

## "Off the Record"

"Gob" Des Marais has courage as well as convictions, as evidenced by the fact that he rose early Sunday morning and went to church in spite of the late hours the night before . . . took all Al Quinn with him, too . . . Bill Zimmerman won that handsome cocktail shaker in the Great Chromium Corporation Lottery . . . now he wants somebody to fill it . . . Ralph Hansen made hay while the sun shone, the sun being relief from responsibility of running the meetings . . . Tom Bannon had his car wrecked on the way back from the convention . . . another car drifted over to his side of the road

and hit him head-on . . . Al Hooker was with him; nobody hurt, but plenty of car smashing . . . Earl Thompson—"These ought to be worth a dime" . . . G. J. Armbruster—"Call you and raise you another" . . . Art Francis brought a chaperon . . . Ray Hatch—"I don't know why you superintendents should call on a technical man, but if you want to know— . . . Roy Carey managed to get in a chord or two with the sixth floor hall quartet . . . Ollie Bourret pounded the piano until his fingers bled, believe it or not . . . Norm Kelly and Carlos Vicario vied for honors as the tallest men,

both being of exceedingly generous proportions . . . Hank Reimer—"Now that's a mighty difficult question for anyone to answer, but I'll tell you" . . . Bob Petrie had some more good Scotch stories . . . Tom Shields' Scotch accent didn't quite compare, but on the Irish stories he was a bearcat . . . Guy Richards—"Where's Elmer?" . . . Ferdie Schmitz' voice seems to improve with every convention . . . Al Dunham can sing, and he certainly can argue, too . . . G. W. Brown, the only man present from an inland mill . . . Al Quinn kept looking for that Russian Army . . . Halvar Lundberg wrote his speech in the halls, enroute from room to room . . . Bruce Cruickshank reported to be the only man with Old Colony . . . R. C. Onkles of New Westminster, the lone representative of British Columbia . . . Bill Marshall acted as bodyguard for Hank Reimer . . . Sid Rasmussen should have been pretty well tired out, allowing the crowd to use his room as a convention hall, and not being able to sleep until the last one had left . . . Jack Bowman had the sniffles and had to go home early . . . nearly got fog-bound on the way to Portland . . . G. S. Brazeau showed up Sunday morning in his fishing and hunting outfit, looking more like a logger than a pulp salesman . . . Ben Larrabee had a crowd over for breakfast the morning after the night before . . . Russ Neill and George Fowler made mouths water with their descriptions of Doran Grundy's ability with a shaker . . . Fred Alsop could still take it a couple of days after the convention . . . John Hassler, too . . . Sigurd Norman spent one entire luncheon trying to bend beer bottle caps between thumb and forefinger . . . Jim Ramsey—"Get up on your feet and say something, even if you know what you say is wrong. Let's start something" . . . Uno Fryklund and C. V. Smith and C. P. R. Cash were there from St. Helens . . . Port Angeles' lone representative was George Cropper, but he was a good one . . . Ray Smythe—"How does the bear go?" . . . there was plenty of lubricant, but the only real lubricant man there was Ben Gellenbeck . . . several groups of two men of the same name were there, James Osborne and W. M. Osborne . . . there were two Browns, two Hansens, two Kellys, two Johnsons, two Rogers and two Andersons . . . but only one Smith, if you don't count Smythe . . . Walter Hodges, machine clothing man,

doesn't overlook good clothing for the human machine, judging from the admiring glances cast at that suit and overcoat, to say nothing of the derby . . . Bob Wolf certainly is enthusiastic about present trends, and knows how to put across his ideas about it . . . his long-time associate, Ray Hill of New York, visited the convention . . . Bri Shera attended his first superintendents' meeting in his new capacity with Tacoma Electrochemical . . . Ernie Swigert made a hit with his reference to the secret element in the



FERDINAND SCHMITZ  
Second Vice-Chairman

German alloy steels as "ferro manurium" . . . voted the catchiest name there—Zink Wise . . . the most attractive name—Cash . . . most typical of the industry—Wood . . . the most burdensome—Carey . . . the most exotic—Carlos Vicario . . . Harold Hauff denied any relationship with the Big Bad Wolf . . . and that's about enough of this until next time.

An interesting feature of the superintendents' convention at Longview was the display of supplies and equipment by firms doing business in the industry. The display room was located just off the main dining room, accessible to members coming to and from the business sessions.

A number of interesting exhibits were attractively arranged, all of them receiving close attention from the superintendents. The contributing firms not only gave the mill men an opportunity to observe the latest developments in equipment and supplies, but also helped to create the necessary treasury nest egg by their participation.

## Roster

Thos. J. Bannon, Western Gear Works, Seattle; E. G. Drew, J. O. Ross Engineering Corp., Portland; R. S. Carey, National Aniline & Chemical Co., Portland; A. B. Davis, The Garlock Packing Co., Portland; Niles M. Anderson, Columbia River Paper Mills, Vancouver, Wash.; U. Fryklund, St. Helens Pulp & Paper Co., St. Helens, Ore.; R. T. Petrie, Bagley & Sewell Co., Portland; Ben Gellenbeck, Keystone Lubricating Co., Tacoma; Bruce D. Cruickshank, Walworth Co., Seattle; C. W. Morden, Morden Machine Co., Portland; Carlos Vicario, Nash Engineering Co., So. Norwalk, Conn.; Ferdinand Schmitz, Rainier Pulp & Paper Co., Shelton, Wash.; John E. Hassler, Simonds Worden White Co., Portland; George Cropper, Olympia Forest Products, Port Angeles; Geo. W. Bowers, Consolidated Supply Co., Portland; W. Norman Kelly, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Longview; Ray Smythe, Portland; Earl G. Thompson, Great Western Electro Chemical Co., Seattle; H. A. Vernet, Staley Sales Corp., Portland; Walter S. Hodges, Appleton Wire Works, Inc., Appleton Woolen Mills, American Wringer Co., Inc., Asten-Hill Mfg. Co., Portland; A. Gustin, Rainier Pulp & Paper Co., Shelton; A. Zimmerman, Pacific Straw Paper & Board Co., Longview; Dan Charles, Knox Woolen Mills Co., Seattle; J. D. Kaster, Oregon Pulp & Paper Co., Salem, Ore.; E. A. Weber, Oregon Pulp & Paper Co.; R. C. Onkles, New Westminster Paper Co., Ltd., New Westminster, B. C.; O. S. Viger, Rainier Pulp & Paper Co., Shelton; G. J. Armbruster, Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co., Everett, Wash.; W. M. Osborne, Hooker Electro Chemical Co., Tacoma; H. D. Cavin, Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co., Everett, Wash.; H. W. Stegman, Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co., Everett, Wash.; Ralph Hansen, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Longview, Wash.; John M. Carlson, Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co., Everett, Wash.; R. A. Hatch, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Longview, Wash.; B. W. Sawyer, Foxboro Co., Portland; Ned Menzies, The W. S. Tyler Co., Seattle; G. W. Brown, Inland Empire Paper Co., Millwood, Wash.; H. A. Hauff, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Longview, Wash.; F. H. Godfrey, Seattle; W. J. Jannett, Eagle Brass Co., Seattle; W. Anderson, Eagle Brass Co., Seattle; H. N. Miller, Westinghouse Electric Mfg. Co.,

Portland; B. L. Kerns, Westinghouse Electric Mfg. Co., Seattle; S. Norman, Sumner Iron Works, Everett, Wash.; H. C. Reimer, Hawley Pulp & Paper Co., Oregon City, Ore.; Albert S. Quinn, Stebbins Engineering Co., Seattle; J. E. Brown, Pacific Pulp & Paper Industry, Seattle; Geo. E. Schmidt, Longview, Wash.; Bill Marshall, Heller & Merz Corp., Portland; James G. Ramsey, Everett Pulp & Paper Co., Everett, Wash.; Mr. Winklesky, Everett Pulp & Paper Co., Everett, Wash.; John R. Owens, Northwest Lead, Seattle; T. M. Shields, Simonds Saw & Steel Co., Seattle; Harry L. Potter, Pacific Pulp & Paper Industry, Portland; A. H. Lundberg, G. D. Jenssen Co., Seattle; C. V. Smith, St. Helens Pulp & Paper Co., St. Helens, Ore.; E. J. Berwind, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Longview, Wash.; M. L. Walker, Columbia Steel Co., Portland; S. C. Rasmussen, Rasmussen Paint Co., Portland; E. R. Johnson, Johnson Construction Co., Chehalis, Wash.; Kenneth Shibley, Shibley Co., Seattle; J. W. Bowman, SKF Co., Portland; A. C. Dunham, Lockport Felt Co., Portland; B. T. Larrabee, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Longview, Wash.; Z. A. Wise, Griffith Rubber



H. A. DES MARAIS  
Secretary

Mills, Portland; R. C. Erchinger, Doran Co., Seattle; A. F. Francis, Chromium Corp. of America, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. H. Hooker, Jr., Hooker Electrochemical Co., Tacoma; E. P. Wood, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Longview, Wash.; W. F. McGrath, Pacific Straw Paper & Board Co., Longview, Wash.; W.

H. Williamson, Shuler & Benninghofen, Portland; K. B. Hall, Huntington Rubber Mills, Portland; M. L. Veatch, Stetson-Ross Machine Co., Portland; R. V. Bingham, Bingham Pump Co., Portland; E. G. Swigert, Electric Steel Foundry Co., Portland; James Q. Osborne, De Laval Co., Seattle; Ray C. Hansen, National Tank & Pipe Co., Portland; W. A. Kelly, National Tank & Pipe Co., Portland; R. S. Wertheimer, Longview Fibre Co., Longview, Wash.; Paul J. Thiess, Longview Fibre Co., Longview, Wash.; W. J. McGinnis, Pacific Coast Supply Co., Portland; Nat S. Rogers, Van Waters & Rogers, Seattle; C. M. Rogers, Woodbury & Co., Portland; Geo. Quigg, Supt. Columbia River Paper Mills, Vancouver, Wash.; C. R. P. Cash, St. Helens Pulp & Paper Co., St. Helens, Ore.; R. P. Hill, Pulp Bleaching Corp., New York, N. Y.; C. G. Johnson, Rasmussen Paint Co., Portland; B. L. Shera, Tacoma Electro Chemical Co., Tacoma; R. B. Wolf, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. Pulp Division, Longview, Wash.; A. J. McDonald, Supt. Longview Fibre Co., Longview, Wash.; Antone Siebers, Longview Fiber Co., Longview, Wash.; R. S. Painter, Idaho Lime Co.

## Spaulding to Start on Unbleached Sulphite for Export Trade

About January 20 the Spaulding Pulp & Paper Co. plant at Newberg, Oregon, will again be turning out unbleached sulphite shredded pulp, after being down for just two years.

After a period of negotiations in November, Japanese importers made arrangements with the management to take the plant's output. Sales are being handled through C. T. Takahashi & Co. of Seattle. While it is possible that the plant may operate with only one or two shifts at present, O. M. Allison, secretary-treasurer, says that export trade alone will provide for almost continuous operation if such is decided upon. At full capacity the plant can turn out 1,500 tons a month.

The initial run is to be made on white fir logs and cord wood. J. B. Wilt of Salem, who has been with the plant before, has been selected as superintendent.

Early in December a repair crew was put to work to handle about \$10,000 worth of minor repairs. No new equipment of any consequence

is being installed. Nor is there any plan at present for extending operations to the manufacture of paper.

The company has had a difficult financial struggle the last few years, but some months ago made satisfactory arrangements with its creditors whereby it was saved from the auction block and enabled to take advantage of the first opportunity to resume operations. Stockholders have advanced funds necessary for the resumption.

Officers of the company are J. C. Compton, McMinnville, president; E. Fred Emery, Portland, vice president, and O. M. Allison, Portland, secretary-treasurer.

### BUNDY ELECTED C. OF C. PRESIDENT

Robert Bundy, assistant manager of the Fibreboard Products Co. mill, has been elected president of the Port Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

### SHAFFER BOX CO. BID IN BY BANK

A bid of \$500,000 by the National Bank of Tacoma was accepted December 2 for the assets and property of the Shaffer Box Co., to satisfy a judgment granted the bank on a mortgage.

Action was started by the bank, representing bondholders of the pulp company. The total of judgments bid in at the sale included \$250,000 on personal property and the balance on real estate.

It is understood the bondholders plan to reopen the plant and to start producing pulp again in the near future.

### ST. REGIS RE-OPENING NOT SET

A crew of workmen who have been putting the pulp mill of the St. Regis Kraft Co., Tacoma, Wash., in shape during the past several months is still at work, but no date for starting up again has been set. The plant is about ready to go at any time, as far as its physical condition is concerned, but no indication has been made as to when the word "go" will be received.

# PROBLEMS of BEATING and COLORING\*

By

H. C. REIMER

Hawley Pulp &amp; Paper Company

The purpose of this paper is not to offer absolute solutions to beater room problems, but is an endeavor to arouse interest and to discuss points which daily come up in our work. Furthermore, the writer fully realizes no two mills are alike and that numerous beater room problems are solved in different ways, but a wider knowledge as to possible methods enables the superintendent to possess more tools with which to do specific jobs as they come up. Consequently, with these points in mind, the writer will try to bring up specific problems, and with your co-operation he hopes the members will leave this meeting with greater knowledge as to how they can remedy a particular condition in their respective mills.

My first point of consideration will be the beating of Western Sulphite as compared with Eastern or foreign Sulphites. Since my experiences have covered a wide range of mills in the various sections of the country, the most outstanding point which comes up in my mind is the quick beating characteristic of Western Sulphite. The advantage in this point, when properly appreciated and put into practice, enables the Western mills to produce greater tonnage of paper with less beating capacity, and this advantage also means a tremendous power saving.

This quick beating character of Western Sulphite necessitates knowledge of beating conditions in order to prevent a "tinny" sheet which will lack the character necessary for more pliable papers. Therefore, with this quick beating capacity as an asset, the proper beating and jordaning has to be worked out, depending on the types of papers manufactured and their requirements to meet the exacting demands of the users. As a general statement, the opinions of the gentlemen present would no doubt confirm the fact that beating time can be cut down 25 per cent to 35 per cent with Western Sulphite as compared to Eastern or foreign Sulphites.

With the stock prepared, only a small part of the beater room worries are over. Sizing and coloring

prove to be the next stumbling blocks in the stock preparation. As to sizing, each mill has its own conditions and requirements, and little will be said at this time.



H. C. REIMER  
Third Vice-Chairman

Taking for granted that our stock is properly beaten and the sizing is satisfactory, we will go to coloring, the paper makers' constant worry, as the general public becomes more and more color-conscious. We are forced to admit that the color of a sheet of paper or board proves a strong selling point and a constant source of interest to everyone. From the kindergarden children to the old folks, all are consciously or unconsciously influenced by color. We have all heard the salesman come in from a trip with a possible 100-ton order, on which it all depends on whether we are able to match the customer's sample, whether we obtain the order. With this realization in mind, that color does play an important part in the success of a paper mill, we will proceed with the problem of coloring and the possible remedies:

**I. Two-Sidedness**—The introduction of the suction couch rolls, increasing use of less hydrated stock, and the use of fillers, prove to be some of the general causes of two-sidedness. It is the general opinion that proper choice of dyestuffs can

go a very long way in overcoming this problem.

## Remedies:

- (1) Pick the right dyestuffs for your specific need and condition in order to take advantage of the various chemical characteristics of these dyestuffs to minimize two-sidedness.
- (2) Make sure that your proportion of size to alum is giving you the maximum retention of the acid colors, which depends on the proper relationship.
- (3) Slower stock will give less two-sidedness.
- (4) If you use fillers, proper sizing for maximum retention, and the right choice of dyestuffs which will color the fillers as well as the fibres. To obtain the best results, combinations of different colors of the approximate shade, will be necessary.

**II. Mottled Fibres**—Mottled fibres are generally caused by the strong affinity of certain grades of pulp for certain dyestuffs. Example: basic dyestuffs in unbleached grades and direct colors in mixed furnishes.

## Remedies:

- (1) Dissolve properly basic colors which tend to mottle, and dilute down with plenty of cold water.
- (2) Add the color solution to clay before it is added to the beater.
- (3) Add the dyestuff solution to the size solution.
- (4) Add an acid color and have it thoroughly mixed with the stock before you add the basic color.
- (5) Certain direct dyestuffs may be added dry, and it will cut out the mottling.

**III. Light Fastness**—Maximum light fastness can be obtained by the use of the bleached pulps plus the dyestuffs which possess the best light fastness qualities. It is considered best to find out the requirements necessary for the uses of the particular paper, and to adjust the furnish and dyestuffs to meet these needs, keeping in mind, of course, the cost.

\*Presented at the meeting of the Pacific Coast Division, American Pulp & Paper Mill Superintendents' Association, Longview, Wash., December 2, 1933.

# Who Should Control Our Newsprint Market—the United States, or Canada?

Present Trend Threatens to Nullify Newsprint Code, Benefitting Foreign Mills More Than Domestic Producers.

Uncle Sam certainly is a genial fellow, particularly as far as the newsprint industry is concerned. He lets the United States newsprint manufacturers buy a nice new shiny code permitting them to raise production costs by employing more men at higher pay for fewer hours. He hands our domestic market to foreign producers to divide among themselves, leaving a few scraps for American mills. Then to the newspaper publishers he tosses the whole industry as a big bone, so they will be good dogs and not bite him behind his back. He tries to please everybody and in doing so, pleases none.

But seriously, admitting that the newsprint industry presents a neat problem to the administration, it appears to many observers that domestic manufacturers are on the short end of the receiving line, despite generally improving conditions. The purpose of the NRA, to increase employment and purchasing power, and to enable manufacturers to obtain a return at least equalling production costs, is not being accomplished in the newsprint industry. Employment has been increased about 10 per cent, payrolls about 20 per cent, yet the industry is not being given first chance at its own market, and is forced to still sell at a price 40 per cent below that of 1929.

## Effect of Present Policies

The effect of present policies on the American industry was effectively pointed out recently in a letter to Pacific Pulp & Paper Industry from Waldo E. Rosebush, manager of the Inland Empire Paper Co., Millwood, Wash. He said:

"A whole lot can be said about dividing our United States markets with foreign producers. As you know, a meeting of the Canadian, European and United States mills was called by General Johnson to see if the question of markets and prices could not be ironed out. This was followed by the formation of a 'Baby NRA' for Canadian newsprint mills and later a proposal was made to write a supplement into our newsprint code, covering the opera-

tion of Canadian mills in our market. I understand this supplement was approved by the Canadian and United States association November 29.

"The supplement distinctly provides that all contracts made this year prior to October 24 are to be accepted as valid, which means that mills which have come into our market and cut prices to get full capacity operation are granted a continuation of that volume while United States mills, for which the NRA code was initiated as a means of stopping unfair competition and manufacture below cost, are to struggle along as they have been doing with no means of securing additional volume.

## Will Nullify Code

"This scheme will practically nullify the NRA code for newsprint. It will tend to extend the present below-cost contract price for all of 1934 and thus mean that the increased costs due to the NRA code will increase the losses of United States mills by just that much more, at the same time maintaining the advantage of Canadian mills. Contrast this with the raising of prices in protected industries since they have adopted the NRA—lumber, for instance. And this stimulation in the lumber industry increases the cost of pulpwood.

"This invites a continuation of foreign pressure against United States mills with the hope, as in other industries heretofore, that they will be forced off newsprint onto other grades, thereby leaving the foreign producer free to work the market and control prices to his own advantage as he pleases.

"As a part of the plan some of the Canadian mills now operating at capacity or nearly so, are proposing to pool part of their business for division among such Canadian mills as are considerably under capacity operation. None of this tonnage, however, so far as I know has been offered to United States NRA mills although it is being secured in the United States markets."

Mr. Rosebush also discussed the

entire situation a few weeks ago in a letter to the newsprint association which warrants reprinting.

"It seems to me we ought to get at the fundamental ideas of this newsprint situation and find out whether or not our administration is going to adopt an American policy or whether we are still to be affected and followed by old policies of foreign entanglements. It seems to me for too long have we allowed all the specious arguments of foreign countries to keep our markets open for their benefit in a way which not one of them considers or follows for a single moment with respect to their own national affairs.

"You can easily imagine what would happen if we proposed to France, for instance, a co-operative agreement whereby her national wheat market would be subject to our control or to Roumania on the question of oil, or to England on the question of manufactured products, or to Canada on any of the commodities that they import. While England is supposed to be a free trade country it now has import duties or restrictions of one sort or another on 90 per cent of their imports compared to less than 50 per cent for the United States. At the Ottawa conference the Empire pronounced a doctrine of nationalism. Yet here we are on the verge of being coerced into a surrender of our newsprint market for no purpose, so far as I can see, except to insure to Canadian mills absolute non-interference with their United States market. If we are to be effective in resisting this insidious effort it seems to me we have got to get down to raw meat and determine an American policy.

## Why Worry for Canadians?

"The NRA is responsible for organizing the proposed Canadian-United States Association for Newsprint Manufacturers. If this assumption is true only as to the political responsibility of the NRA then I think we should go slow in considering anything further than our present newsprint code, which has been accepted by the president. As

soon as sufficient interval of time has gone by for us to present costs on a common basis to the administration we should do just that and with our losses plainly indicated insist that the provisions of the act be carried out.

"If the Recovery Act means what it says, it is all we need. Why should we worry about the Canadians? Why not let the publishers and other interested parties do that? It is high time to see if they are going to license the administration instead of vice versa as the act provides.

#### Industry Supports NRA

"The Newsprint Industry in the United States supported the NRA movement from the very start, it was one of the first to submit a code; it has been delayed four months for various reasons through no fault of its own; it has indicated its willingness to assume the burdens of added cost under the NRA without any definite assurance of immediate relief. All these things indicate its willingness and desire to cooperate with the government under the National Recovery Act. Having done this, and having its code signed by the president, what need is there now for giving away its market to foreign mills and to subjecting itself to an agreement outside of the code for the control of prices without any indication whatsoever of an increase in the volume of tonnage? Quite to the contrary, every indication is that there shall be no such increase and that these foreign mills shall be protected in the continuance of the volume of tonnage they now enjoy from the United States market. This is just plain foolishness and I think we should resist any such design with every ounce of power we have and with all the volubility we can bring to bear upon the powers that be.

#### Recovery Act Jeopardized

"The whole story of this business is an injustice from start to finish. The protective clauses of the National Recovery Act were jeopardized, so far as the newsprint industry is concerned, during the final stages before Congress, by the contract prices named and the cuts in price made by these same Canadian mills who now seek to benefit most by the NRA. Furthermore, this proposed agreement tends to recognize and accept the results of price cutting and destructive competition because it plainly states, all contracts made up to October 24 are exempt. This means that a contract like the McClatchy contract in California,

which was taken at a price \$8.00 under whatever the United States price might be, is to be excepted and continued.

"Also under this supplement to the code they propose to continue the demoralizing prices in some districts due to the so-called 'exceptional conditions there prevailing.' This means that the absurd conditions in the south Mississippi district are to continue—simply because the Canadians want that market and the only way they can keep it is to have the price low enough. What encouragement does this offer to those publishers who, from patriotic motives, are buying United States newsprint and thus who would pay, in many instances, more than for foreign newsprint? They too are entitled to fair competition. What about those Canadian mills which have been dumping their paper in United States markets for five or six years, beginning with a price of \$10 to \$15 under the United States market price? This supplementary code simply means their first theft is to be recognized by our government and continued.

#### Anti-Dumping Efforts Futile

"Efforts to stop such imports under anti-dumping laws proved unavailing, one main reason being that complainants were not able to show injury because of the fact they were running to capacity. The result of this shortsighted policy was an abject invitation on the part of the government to have foreign mills increase their production to the demoralization and destruction of the business of United States mills so long as United States mills were able to find other business to replace the stolen tonnage at a losing price. It also implied that the government itself was willing to give up its own potential income by way of income taxes in order to benefit the foreign competitor, the foreign laboring man and the foreign investor. It also implied the government was not particularly interested in any increase in capacity or capital investment of the United States industry.

"The attitude of the Canadian government is quite different. If any one can get into Canada with any sort of a product made in this country without paying a duty, a license fee or even an income tax of some sort on imports, I have not been able to learn of it. More than that, their customs laws give their public officials the power to take immediate action when there is any threat of injury to their industries. They do not wait until the damage has been done.

"The effect of this foreign pressure of course is reflected in the failure to provide any increase in price (or any immediate prospect of one) to either curtail the present losses borne by the mills or the prospective increases in labor and material costs immediately before us. If this is the policy what is the purpose of the NRA?

#### Newspapers Operate at Profit

"Now as to the ability of the consumer to pay the increased price, I wish you would refer to page 58 of the April issue of the monthly bulletin issued by the National City Bank of New York. On this page you will find a table showing industrial corporation profits for the years 1931 and 1932. You will notice that paper and products showed a net profit in 1931 of \$1,600,000 and a deficit in 1932 of \$8,661,000. The printing and publishing industry in 1931 showed a gain of \$20,097,000 and in 1932 a gain of \$9,325,000. Now since those figures were made up, of course we have had one cut of \$5.00 a ton in the price of newsprint, which would mean at least a \$10,000,000 gain per year to the consumer and likewise a \$10,000,000 loss to the paper manufacturer. Of course the above figures cannot be taken literally because of their latitude, but at least they are indicative.

#### Balance Trade in Industry

"Any school boy could easily figure out that if our balance of trade between industries as well as between industry and agriculture is not harmonized the whole system will fall down. In this country we can make this balance without any reference to other countries because the sum total of all of our products makes for self-sufficiency. But it is national idiocy for us to contemplate a system which, to the detriment of home industry, proposes a division of our home markets with other countries. It is idiotic under this carefully calculated Recovery Act for us to blindly permit unjust and unequal division of the profits of trade as between the different groups in our own country. The favored group may be the gainer for a short time but eventually some one will have to pay for the idle time set up by an unbalanced system. Some one will have to pay taxes, local and federal and some one will have to keep up employment. The Federal and local governments cannot dole out from the public pocketbook indefinitely. Our national wealth comes from the product and prosperity of our own labor, not that of other countries."

## Canada Levies Depreciated Currency Tax on Imports from U. S.

The Canadian government having proclaimed the United States as among the countries with depreciated currency for their customs purposes, shipments from the United States now must pay regular duty on the par value for the American dollar of 100 cents Canadian, instead of the current rate of exchange. Thus Canada's customs revenues do not suffer through the depreciation of our dollar, nor do our exports gain any advantage. In addition, in the case of goods of a class or kind produced in Canada, imports from the United States are subject to an additional or dumping duty equal to the difference between the current exchange value and the par value.

It is interesting to compare the prompt action of Canada in protecting their manufacturers against an American dollar that depreciated as much as 3½ per cent below par, with

the clamor set up by their officials and their manufacturers, particularly the newsprint men, when the United States proposed to levy a surtax on imports from countries with depreciated currency. And at that, we were cheapskates at the game, proposing a tax on imports from only those countries whose currency had dropped more than 5 per cent.

Now the shoe is on the other foot and Canada acts promptly and without apology. No one can object to that, particularly those of us who fought so hard on the question of depreciated currency in an effort to protect our own domestic manufacturers. Canada is quite right in what she has done by executive order. It requires no long drawn out campaign there in order to do the sensible thing.

The comparison between Canada's action and the manner in which the

United States handled the same problem, emphasizes the silly manner in which we look out after our own interests.

Pursuant to the general Canadian customs law, similar action has been taken since October, 1931, with regard to the customs treatment in Canada of imports from a number of the countries whose currencies had depreciated in terms of the Canadian dollar. Importations into Canada from the following countries are now understood to be assessed duty upon the mint or par value: United Kingdom and Irish Free States; Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland; Portugal and Brazil; and Japan. Special or dumping duties are also levied upon such imports when competitive with Canadian products, equal in amount to the difference between the par value and the current exchange rate of the particular currency, in the case of all countries listed, except the United Kingdom and the Irish Free State, which have recently been exempted from exchange dumping duties in Canada.

## CONTINUOUS STUFF PREPARATION\*

By

C. W. MORDEN

Contacts with mill men throughout the country indicate a large percentage who have the feeling that better methods of preparing paper stock are desired and that it is only a question of time when such methods will supplant to a large extent the methods which are now in general use.

So generally is this recognized that a considerable amount of work has already been done in the direction of such improvement, both by the mills themselves and by certain manufacturers of mill equipment and others.

If a general trend can be noted in this work it seems to be towards Continuous Stuff Preparation. Such a trend seems entirely logical when it is considered in the light of the general trend throughout modern industry to utilize straight line, continuous type manufacturing methods whenever possible, as, for ex-

ample, in the assembly of motor cars.

So, in the paper industry, with the paper machine itself a continuous type machine, it seems entirely logical that the stuff preparation ahead of the paper machine should also be made a continuous operation. Thus the stuff preparation may be put in proper step with the paper machine and, as a result of this close coordination of the two major paper making operations, a better control of both operations and a better end result in terms of improved paper quality should certainly result.

If we further analyze this trend in the current work being done toward making stuff preparation a continuous operation this trend seems to be in the direction of providing new and improved means for handling each of the distinct steps that are involved. For example, where pulp sheets are to be broken and slushed it would appear that a continuous type machine, especially designed to do this particular work, would be

a logical development. Such a machine has recently been developed and its design is such as to provide specifically both for disintegrating and pulp sheets as well as effectively slushing the resulting material before it can leave the machine. This new pulper seems to be giving a good account of itself in actual service. Similarly, in the beating treatment of paper stock, progress is being made in the direction of developing specific types of machines designed with particular reference to the work that they have to do, while at the same time being adapted to fit in with other units into a continuous system of stuff preparation.

A number of refining units of continuous type are now under development in the East. In general these units, to the best of the writer's knowledge, are themselves continuous type machines employing various types of refining elements to accomplish the work to be done. Here on the Pacific Coast this particular problem is being met in a

\* Presented at meeting of the Pacific Coast Division of the American Pulp & Paper Mill Superintendents' Association, Longview, Wash., December 2, 1933.

different way by the use of an automatic batch type beater which, for over three years now, has been in very successful use by Pacific Coast mills. This beater is a Pacific Coast product and at the present time six beaters of this type are in service in Coast mills and one Middle West mill is also using this method of beating with excellent results.

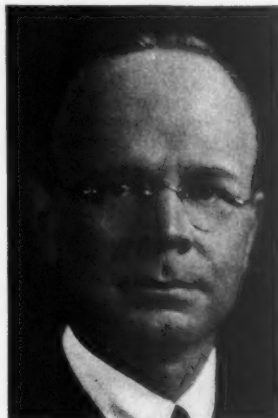
In the design of these automatic beaters and in the selection of the beating method that they employ, frank recognition has been made of the good principles in the beating methods now generally employed and these good principles are retained in these beaters, while other features of the present method which are not so good are eliminated. For example, the use of a batch method of treatment in these beaters differentiates them in principle from the Eastern developments that are now under way in this line. This batch principle of treatment and the recirculation of the stock within the beater during its treatment have fully justified their use by the added control of the beating treatment that they give while, at the same time, permitting the wide range of treatment that is necessary to meet various mill requirements.

#### The "Continuous Batch" Method

This brings up the interesting apparent anomaly that although these automatic beaters employ the batch method of treatment which has always been associated in our minds with true beating they are, nevertheless, designed to be used in continuous system of stuff preparation. True it is that there are many ways in which the batch treatment in these automatic beaters differ from the batch method now generally employed. But the method is, notwithstanding, batch method and its use offers many advantages. Someone happily applied the name "continuous batch" to describe the type of treatment that is employed in these machines and this is the name that has since been adopted to describe this type of beating.

Most of you are familiar with this method as it is used here on the Coast and with the vertical type beater that employs it. It is, therefore, not the purpose of this paper to again describe these in detail as this has already been done in papers that have been presented to other groups out here on the Coast and in the East and these papers have subsequently found their way into public print. Suffice to say,

here, in this connection, that automatic operation, high speed, efficient recirculation and pressure treatment of the stock in small batches of approximately twelve pounds air dry weight per batch instead of fifteen hundred to three thousand pounds per batch, are among the factors which combine to produce the results obtained and to so reduce the time of the batch treatment that this is made a matter of



C. W. MORDEN

seconds rather than hours. It is this short time of batch treatment that makes it a simple matter to use this continuous batch method of treatment in continuous systems of stuff preparation, as will be next referred to.

When, for instance, beating and jordaning are to be tied together into a continuous system as this is done with these new beaters on three Pacific Coast paper machines, this is done in the following way: The paper stock containing its color and other elements is pumped from a chest and delivered to a stuff box ahead of the beater, from which box it is delivered continuously through a regular stuff gate to that part of the beater which is called the accumulator tank. From this the beater treating element periodically and automatically draws off its twelve-pound batch of stock — taking on the average about five seconds to do this. This batch is then treated in the beater by being rapidly recirculated and held under high hydrostatic pressure during its brushing treatment and is then automatically discharged under pressure. After possibly thirty seconds of such treatment it is thus discharged and delivered by the beater pressure through suitable piping to a smaller equalizer tank with an especially designed outlet gate. This tank is lo-

cated along side of the Jordan stuff box and its outlet is connected with this box in such a way that the batch discharge from the beater is evened out by it to a continuous flow which passes directly to the Jordan and through it to the machine chest in the regular way.

With this hook-up the amount of stock to be beaten and Jordaned is determined by the setting of the stuff gate in the stuff box ahead of the beater. Thus, in this simple way, the machine, which in itself operates on a batch cycle, is tied in with and caused to function as a part of a continuous system of treatment and, consequently, what at first appears an anomaly is finally simply explained.

While such a hook-up provides a continuous system of treatment as related to the beater and Jordan treatments more than this is implied in Continuous Stuff Preparation for this must include as well the automatic "make-up" of the stock furnish. In the case cited this is done in mixing tubs employing efficient screw type circulators which require only about seven horsepower per tub. After the furnish has been proportioned and mixed in these tubs it is dropped into a chest and from beaters as already described. This is an effective way of accomplishing the furnish "make-up" but it is not automatic nor of the type to meet the full requirements implied in the title "Continuous Stuff Preparation".

#### New Meter Units

To make this part of the stuff preparation an automatic operation, fully qualifying for use in continuous stuff systems, meter units may be used. There is already on the market a stock and color meter unit that is now in general use in many newsprint mills and this might be used in some cases for the type of work we are here discussing. A new type meter unit of Pacific Coast design and manufacture will be available shortly for this particular work.

I shall not, however, refer further to this equipment and the other hook-ups that are possible with it for these vary as called for by specific mill conditions to a point that there are means to meet practically any situation, such as, for instance, continuous extraction from a breaker beater and delivery therefrom to the new beater units where pulp has to be broken prior to its beating treatment. What has been said will serve, I trust, to indicate a more or less typical adaptation of this equipment where a continuous system of stuff

preparation is the object sought.

Thus have been outlined certain trends, developments under way and accomplishments in the field of Continuous Stuff Preparation with which has gone on continuous development and refinement of the Jordan refiners which form the last element in the stuff preparation system. Now, in the judgment of the writer, proven methods and proven equip-

ment are available for performing any one of all of the operations involved in Continuous Stuff Preparation and it is his feeling that we may look forward in the not distant future to a wider use of Continuous Stuff Preparation and to a beater room operation which will be largely automatic and in logical step with its continuous type running mate—the paper machine.

are stored in the warehouses on skids which can be transported by lift truck to the loading platform. Railroad cars are loaded as shown, the cars being lined to protect against damage. Shipments have also gone forward by water.

The Everett mill was originally intended to concentrate on the higher grade pulps, but due to limited demand during the past several years, has operated chiefly on paper pulp grades. The expanding market accompanying general recovery has this year brought the company some of the higher grade business.

## Coast Rayon Pulp Shipments Increasing

The present trend toward the manufacture of higher grade sulphite pulps on the Pacific Coast is illustrated by the fact that during 1933 several plants have turned to the manufacture of a certain amount of rayon pulp. Some of this has been experimental, some to furnish potential customers with sample shipments, and some to fill orders brought through the increasing de-

mand for pulp in rayon and transparent wrappings manufacture.

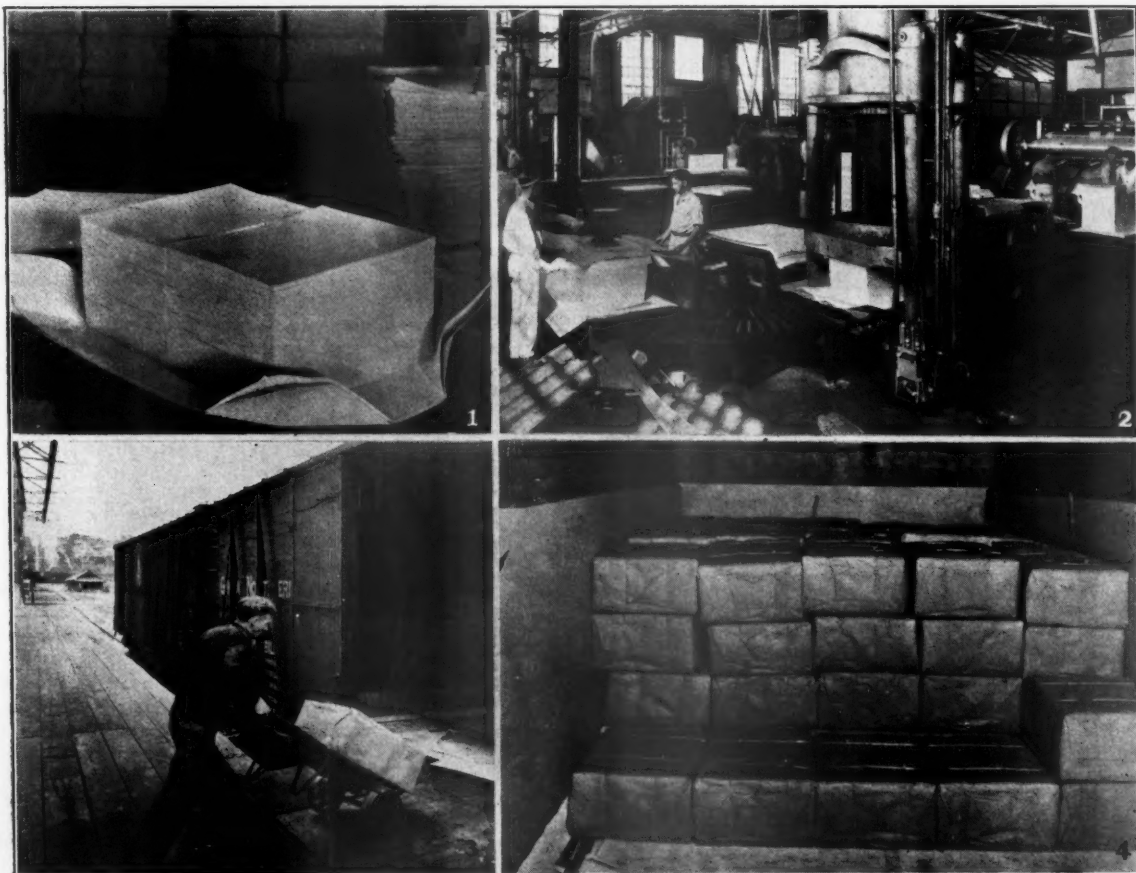
Among the plants entering the field in 1933 is the Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co. The accompanying photographs were taken in the Everett mill while a shipment of 500 tons of rayon pulp was going through the mill.

The method used in baling and wrapping is illustrated clearly. Bales

### SHELTON UNION ACTIVE

Members of Local 161, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers at Shelton, Wash., held an open house and dance recently which about 400 persons attended.

The organization took an active part in the Red Cross Drive just before Thanksgiving, assisting the Mason County chapter in attaining its quota.



A rayon pulp shipment going through the Everett plant of the Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co. No. 1, rayon pulp sheets ready for baling; No. 2, showing the pulp coming from the machine, going through the press, and being wrapped; No. 3, careful handling in car loading; No. 4, how the car is loaded. Note the car lining to protect against damage.

# SOUTHERN PINE PAPER PROGRESS SHOWN IN TESTS

Late last month nine newspapers in the state of Georgia published their regular editions on newsprint paper made exclusively from Georgia pine sulphite pulp and groundwood. The results were proclaimed entirely satisfactory and are regarded as proof that Southern pine has real commercial value as a raw material for pulp and paper.

The pulp was made in the pulp and paper laboratory in Savannah, and 25 tons of air-dry fibre were shipped to the mill of the Beaver Wood Fibre Co., Ltd., at Thorold, Canada. Here it was converted into newsprint and shipped back to the Georgia newspapers.

Officials of the nine newspapers have reported eminently satisfactory results on the press run, most of them saying that the paper exceeded their expectations and was as good as other newsprint in most respects. Ink penetration was reported to be good, yet the paper was sufficiently opaque as to prevent show-through. One press run of 20,000 copies without a break was made. Another newspaper reported getting 65 pages to the pound of paper, which is comparable to other newsprint.

## Machine Run Satisfactory

John Ball, manager of the Beaver Wood Fibre Co., advised Dr. Herty, director of the Georgia laboratory, that the run was started on the paper machine at 5:18 p. m. and completed at 1:35 a. m., running without a break at 745 to 750 feet per minute. All tanks were cleaned out, and precautions taken that no other stock was in the system other than the Georgia pulp. He found no pitch was present, and the paper stuck to the first press roll 75 per cent less than it would on regular spruce pulp. Mr. Ball said he believed the paper can be run at considerably higher speeds, and that while a fairly good surface was obtained, in his opinion further experience would make possible a better surface and a cleaner sheet of paper.

They found that it took less steam to dry the paper than that made from regular spruce pulp, back pres-

sure being down as low as 1½ pounds, instead of 8 to 10 pounds as the machine is ordinarily run. The same felts, wires, etc., as used on their regular newsprint were employed, and no changes of any kind made in the machine. The paper calendered fairly well, ran perfectly on the winder and made perfect rolls.

Following the conversion of the pulp and the printing of the Georgia newspaper editions, Dr. Herty was quoted as saying:

"The furnish used in manufacturing the newsprint at Thorold was 25 per cent sulphite, 75 per cent ground wood, 1 per cent clay, 2 per cent rosin size. We decided to use this furnish because it was the average for commercial newsprint in the United States.

## Conversion Cost \$19.06

"Now that we have definitely demonstrated that newsprint can be run exclusively over a modern newsprint machine and also run over a high speed newspaper press, the next question is the important item of cost. For the last year I have declined to give any definite figures in the cost of producing newsprint in the South until we had sufficient data on which to base these costs. This information is now available and the following is the detailed estimate of cost computed by W. G. MacNaughton and W. F. Allen, both associated with the laboratory in Savannah. The capital charge included in the estimate was based upon estimates furnished us by two well-known newsprint paper mill engineers who have visited Georgia and studied the local conditions thoroughly. The following is the cost of newsprint production on the basis of 150 tons daily capacity or 45,000 tons annual production:

### Conversion Costs Per Ton

Alum .....	\$ 0.10
Color .....	.06
Wrapper .....	.30
Sulphur .....	.60
Limestone .....	.10
Clay .....	.04
Wood (1.15 cords, rough) at \$4 .....	4.60
Labor, including administration .....	5.08
Pulpstones .....	.20
Felts .....	.60
Wires .....	.25

Belting .....	.10
Lubricants .....	.08
Steam .....	1.50
Electric power .....	4.00
Finishing .....	.50
Liability insurance .....	.15
Teaming .....	.15
Miscellaneous materials .....	.15
Repair materials .....	.50

Total conversion cost.....\$19.06

### Capital Charges

(Based on a total investment of \$4,027,500)	
Interest at 6 per cent.....	\$ 5.37
Sinking fund at 6 per cent.....	1.79
Depreciation at 5 per cent.....	4.48
Taxes and insurance.....	.25
Selling expense .....	.75

Total Capital Charges.....\$12.64

Total Conversion Cost.....19.06

Total Cost Per Ton.....\$31.70

"In contrast to these costs of manufacturing newsprint from Southern pine, it is interesting to compare the estimate of conversion costs of newsprint in Canada prepared by John Stadler, the well-known Canadian paper manufacturer. Mr. Stadler estimates that the conversion costs of newsprint in Canada this year was \$27.90 a ton in contrast to \$19.06 in the South."

Dr. Herty also stated that they intend to make bleaching studies in order to determine bleaching costs, and to study the possibilities of manufacturing a complete line of white papers from Southern pine, including coated paper, soda pulp for book and bond paper, absorbent papers, and alpha cellulose pulp for rayon manufacture.

## Big Pine Stands Available

The claim is made that there is enough wood in the South to make the entire pulp and paper requirements of the United States. Thinnings from natural reforestation growth is estimated to be capable of providing 20,000,000 cords per year, and stands of young trees under 25 years old, abandoned by turpentine operators, of yielding 25,000,000 cords. Available cutover land is estimated at 100,000,000 acres, plus 25,000,000 acres of abandoned farm land suitable for timber growth.

These further developments in the manufacture of Southern pine newsprint are of exceeding interest

to pulp and paper manufacturers on the West Coast. The creation of a large industry in the South would undoubtedly have a direct effect upon the Pacific Coast industry. It would not necessarily be an evil effect, for the entire domestic industry is still not able to meet the requirements of our own market. It would be beneficial in that it would strengthen the domestic industry and enable it to have a greater voice in the national and international affairs than it now has. The lack of a strong United States industry, and the resulting inability to obtain relief from destructive foreign competition, is in good part responsible for the present situation.

The Southern pine movement is of even more interest to Canadian and Scandinavian producers, since any production in the South would cut into their market more severely than into the slim market now held by domestic producers.

Canadian manufacturers, however, are confident that no strong competition will come from Southern pine newsprint. The president of one such company is quoted as pointing out that the four main essentials in the newsprint industry are power, raw material, labor, and location with respect to markets. The power situation favors Canadian mills, he believes, transportation would be about even. He stated further that his information indicated that to produce 1,000,000 or 1,500,000 tons of newsprint per year it would be necessary to cut over a territory of 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 acres, too large to be practicable. Labor conditions would give the southerners an advantage, he admitted.

#### PAPER WORKERS APPEAL TO ROOSEVELT FOR PROTECTION

A unanimous appeal to Franklin D. Roosevelt and General Hugh Johnson to immediately place into effect those features of the National Recovery Act designed to protect American industry and American labor from ravages of foreign importations was made recently in a strong resolution adopted by Local No. 269, International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Port Angeles.

Increase of foreign newsprint imports into the United States at an alarming rate while American mills are running only part time has drawn fire from the papermakers, whose belief it is that American newsprint mills should be kept in full-time operation if the full bene-

fits of the National Recovery program are to be felt.

The resolution, passed by Local No. 269, International Brotherhood of Papermakers and signed by President Philip B. Morio and Secretary Percy Pollanz, follows:

#### "RESOLUTION

"Whereas, various members of Local No. 269, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, are employed in the plant of the Washington Pulp & Paper Corporation, an American corporation, engaged in the manufacture of newsprint paper at Port Angeles, in the state of Washington; and

"Whereas, this corporation's plant is modern and efficient, is situated upon tidewater and is abundantly supplied with raw materials at low costs; and

"Whereas, in spite of these advantages, owing to the competition of foreigners it has been impossible to obtain enough business to keep this mill running continuously, and the membership of this organization in regular employment; and

"Whereas, member of Local No. 269, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, many of whom have been experiencing only part-time employment, are fully cognizant of the ever-increasing imports of newsprint from Newfoundland, Canada, Sweden and other countries, in spite of the fact that American mills are either closed down or operating only part time for lack of orders; and

"Whereas, in spite of increases in the cost of living in the United States and a general trend upward in commodity prices, the foreign paper manufacturers have not only failed to increase the price at which they sell their newsprint, but actually have reduced the price thereof in the last few months, to the detriment of American mills and American laborers, and

"Whereas, as a result of this unrestrained foreign competition, it is feared that the mill in which various members of Local No. 269 are employed and other mills in the Pacific Northwest and in other parts of the United States, are likely to be shut down in the near future with the result that American union men and other laborers will be deprived of employment and hundreds of others, including pulp wood cutters, farmers, truckers, longshoremen, steamship workers and business and professional men of this community will be deprived of the opportunity of earning a living, thereby nullifying, so far as this

community is concerned, the otherwise beneficial effects of the National Recovery Act; now, therefore,

"BE IT RESOLVED, that the President of the United States be requested to invoke the powers conferred upon him, under section 2 (e) Title I of the National Recovery Act, to the end that the plant in which these members of Local No. 269 are employed, as well as other American plants, should be permitted to continue in business and furnish employment so necessary for a fulfillment of the National Recovery Act, and

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States; General Hugh Johnson, of the National Recovery Administration; Senators and Congressmen of the State of Washington; the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, and metropolitan daily newspapers of the state of Washington.

"Adopted at the regular meeting of Local No. 269, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, on Sunday, November 26, 1933."

#### IMPORT COMMITTEE SUPPORTED IN CLAIMS ON PAPER IMPORTS

The United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals has upheld the decision of the United States Customs Court on an importation of paper at Galveston. The customs officials, after submitting the paper to the paper industry through the Import Committee held it to be dutiable as writing paper at 3 cents per pound and 15 per cent, while the importer claimed it to be book paper at 1/4-cent per pound and 10 per cent. The lower court upheld the Galveston officials, and the higher court has sustained that decision.

New cases have been initiated involving fifty shipments of foreign paper, including undervaluation of kraft wrapping, fancy, writing, and various special papers. Nearly twenty of the cases originated at Los Angeles, where Japanese filter paper, canary and colored news, and other papers have been held for duty at rates higher than those claimed by the importers.

Thirty-five cases which had been carried to the United States Custom Court on appeal by importers from rulings of the customs officials, which held these shipments to be dutiable at rates or values higher than claimed by the importers were abandoned by the importers in court when they came up for trial.

## Canadian Producers Working For Newsprint Agreement

As the end of the year approached eastern Canadian newsprint manufacturers were still lacking agreement as to the means by which they may most effectively co-operate under the newsprint code of the National Recovery Act. Since 80 per cent of the output of Canadian newsprint mills is marketed in the United States, the importance of a Canadian agreement is readily realized.

The chief obstacle to negotiations so far has been the distribution of tonnage. At the initial meeting of the manufacturers in Washington, at which American, Scandinavian and Canadian newsprint interests were represented, the whole newsprint situation was reviewed and it was agreed to abide by a temporary price structure pending permanent adoption of the schedule. This was necessary inasmuch as a few of the manufacturers were not wholly in agreement. At the same time it was considered advisable to set up an organization in Canada similar to the code authority in the United States.

Following this meeting the Canadians held a series of conferences in Montreal. The outcome of these meetings was the formation of the Newsprint Export Manufacturers Association of Canada. The aims of this new organization were much along the lines of similar bodies formed by the American producers, namely, to establish a minimum price schedule and a code of fair competition.

The principles of this association were adopted by all Canadian manufacturers, with certain reservations. Several felt that they could not in justice to their security holders, agree to abide by a set standard of rules and price schedule, when they had the opportunity of securing badly needed business even if such had to be taken at a price under the prevailing market. Certain companies have been and are known to be "short of tonnage" while others are "long of tonnage". In other words, some producers are operating far below the average for the industry as a whole.

Representatives of these companies took the stand that their support of a code or an agreement would only mean protecting and consoli-

dating the position of those companies "long of tonnage". This they were not willing to do without adequate compensation. With a view to meeting this objection and securing the support of all manufacturers to the proposed association, it was proposed by International Paper to create a pool or fund of 50,000 tons of newsprint for distribution to those companies "short of tonnage". International is said to have agreed to underwrite the whole amount, putting up 30,000 tons itself, and hoping to get the balance of the tonnage from other producers with better than an average volume of business on their books.

This pool of 50,000 tons, according to plan, was to be distributed in the following manner: 25,000 tons to Price Brothers & Co.; 20,000 tons to St. Lawrence Corporation, and 5,000 tons to Donnaconna Paper Co.

It was hoped to reach a workable agreement by the end of the year.

Among Pacific coast executives who have been attending sessions in the east are: J. D. Zellerbach, Pacific Mills, Ltd., Vancouver; A. E. McMaster and R. D. Scanlon, Powell River Company. Mr. Zellerbach, of course, is also representing Crown Zellerbach interests as a whole as well as the Canadian subsidiary.

### CANADIAN ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT VISITS B. C.

Harold Crabtree, president of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, and one of the chief executives of the Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd., of Montreal, Quebec, has been visiting British Columbia, touring the mills, talking things over with company presidents, managers, office workers and mill operatives to acquaint himself with conditions on the Pacific Coast. By reason of the fact that Howard Smith Paper Mills manufactures writing and fine papers chiefly, Mr. Crabtree is able to regard the pulp and newsprint situation from an unprejudiced standpoint and for that reason his services to the Canadian association are of added value.

"At last the newsprint industry is getting solidly on its feet again," remarked Mr. Crabtree. "It has been a long, hard struggle, but the worst is definitely over. Volume of pro-

duction and shipments since the middle of the year have steadily increased and the figures are well ahead of those for the corresponding period of 1932. The American mills have not done quite so well as the Canadian, but returns in recent months have been more encouraging. Advertising lineage has been picking up in newspapers and that is a safe barometer of better times in our industry."

### OCTOBER NEWSPRINT STATISTICS

Production in Canada during October, 1933, amounted to 191,452 tons and shipments to 190,326 tons according to the News Print Service Bureau. Production in the United States was 82,052 tons and shipments 81,580 tons, making a total United States and Canadian newsprint production of 273,504 tons and shipments of 271,906 tons. During October, 25,916 tons of newsprint were made in Newfoundland and 1,484 tons in Mexico, so that the total North American production for the month amounted to 300,904 tons.

The Canadian mills produced 33,907 tons more in the first ten months of 1933 than in the first ten months of 1932, which was an increase of 2 per cent. The output in the United States was 66,739 tons or 8 per cent less than for the first ten months of 1932, in Newfoundland 10,639 tons or 5 per cent less, and in Mexico 2,405 tons more, making a total decrease of 41,066 tons or 2 per cent.

Stocks of newsprint paper at Canadian mills are figured at 38,415 tons at the end of October and at United States mills 18,991 tons making a combined total of 57,406 tons compared with 55,808 tons on September 30, 1933.

### COMBINATION PAPER AND WOOD BOX

Something new in containers, a combination redwood and paper box, is being put on the market by the Hammond & Little River Redwood Co., Ltd., Samoa, Calif. The ends are solid wood, but sides, top and bottom have a heavy jute line paper face, with redwood strips cemented to the inside. This combines the sturdiness of wood, with the smooth appearance of paper and permits the printing of any desired advertising material on the outside. The initial shipments are largely being made to the wine makers of California and are utilized to ship bottle wine to the eastern market.

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of those who sell paper in the western states

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## PORTLAND PAPER JOBBERS TO HOLD ANNUAL SALES SESSIONS

Sales meetings are the red letter events on the December calendar of Portland's paper trade.

Clinton L. Shorno, vice president, Blake, Moffitt & Towne, is presiding at three days' meetings for his sales force from all over the Northwest territory, December 26, 27 and 28. These meetings conclude with a banquet for all department managers and salesmen the night of December 28. Mr. Shorno reports a slight pickup in business in December.

Walter D. McWaters, Portland manager, Zellerbach Paper Co., is holding his annual sales meeting between Christmas and New Years.

Vernon Scott, president, Packer-Scott Co., has arranged his annual sales sessions for December 26 to 29, with the annual employees' banquet to be held the night of the 29th, probably at Congress Hotel. Ralph D. Finch, vice president, is to be in charge of the sales meetings and Leslie M. Finch is to have charge of the banquet. Mr. Scott reports that except for the first four months 1933 has been a good year and that the firm is ending the year in the black, instead of red. July and August were peak months. December, however, is looking good so far, he says.

## G. S. BRAZEAU VISITS LONG- VIEW

G. S. Brazeau, who is in charge of the Chicago office of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Pulp Division, was at the Longview mill for a short time early in December. He arrived in time to be at the superintendents' convention, where he was seen more than once.

Mr. Brazeau is handling transportation matters in connection with the national meeting of TAPPI at Portland next fall, and is already doing a lot to stir up interest in the meeting throughout the East. He left again for Chicago about December 12. It is understood that he was accompanied by Wm. Geiger, who has been in the Longview office for some time, and who is to try his hand in the sales work.

## JOHNSON LEAVES EVERETT ORGANIZATION; MURRAY NOW SALES MANAGER

The Everett Pulp & Paper Co. announces that Augustus Johnson has resigned and terminated his services with the company.

J. L. Murray, who for the past several years has been director of sales promotion, will now assume the responsibility of sales manager, in charge of the entire sales organization, with headquarters at the mill at Everett, Wash.

John T. Pope, who has been assistant to Mr. Johnson in the San Francisco office for several years, will be sales representative in San Francisco, Calif. H. W. Anderson will continue as Mr. Pope's assistant.

The Los Angeles representative, A. A. Ernst, and Harvey E. Stewart and Jerry LeCuyer in the Northwest will continue to represent the company as heretofore.

## W. J. GRAY BACK FROM EASTERN TRIP

W. J. Gray, San Francisco, Pater-son Parchment Paper Co., returned recently from a 9,000-mile automobile trip across the continent and back. Mr. Gray took his family and made the journey in easy stages. While in the east he spent some time at his firm's factory at Bristol, Pa.

## LEADBETTER OFFICIALS HOLD ANNUAL SALES MEETING

The combined annual sales meeting of Oregon Pulp & Paper Co., Columbia River Paper Mills and Western Paper Converting Co. was held at the Marion Hotel, Salem, December 18, 19 and 20. All salesmen and sales managers are attending. J. E. Nail, San Francisco sales manager, handled the meeting. The annual banquet was held at the Marion Hotel, Tuesday night, December 19. W. S. Walton, president, Western Paper Converting Co., was expected to make a few remarks. In recent months Western Paper has brought out a most extensive line of tablets, and the results obtained with these and plans for their 1934 promotion are expected to occupy a considerable part of the discussion.

## STENSTROM STILL IN ANTIPODES

David G. Stenstrom, manager of Pacific Mills, Ltd., will not return from his visit to Australia until early in January. He has now been in the antipodes for nearly two months and by the time he leaves on his return voyage will have completed a thorough investigation of the pulp and paper situation in Australia. Pacific Mills, Ltd., Canadian subsidiary of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, has been building up a large business in Australia as well as in the Orient and elsewhere, but Mr. Stenstrom's tour was not primarily for the purpose of sales promotion.

The Ocean Falls plant is now working at 100 per cent capacity for the first time in a long period. The sudden improvement is attributed by company executives to seasonal rush of orders, although they point out that there are many indications of a steady recovery.

## GALLOWAY NOTES IMPROVEMENT IN EAST

A. B. Galloway, sales manager, Oregon Pulp & Paper Co., has just returned from an extensive tour through the east, southeast and southwest. New York, Florida and Texas were some of the outposts of his travel. Having covered the territory some few months previously, Mr. Galloway noted a decided improvement this time both in business conditions and in the outlook of business men.

## INLAND EMPIRE OFFICERS RE-ELECTED

All officers of the Inland Empire Paper Co., Millwood, Wash., were re-elected at the fall meeting of the Board of Directors. The officers are: president, L. M. Alexander, Port Edwards, Wis.; vice-president, W. H. Cowles; second vice-president, Judson G. Rosebush, Appleton, Wis.; general manager, Waldo E. Rosebush; secretary and sales manager, W. A. Brazeau. Directors re-elected were W. H. Cowles, Jr., and John Alexander, Port Edwards, Wis.

## Crown Zellerbach Shows Big Net Profit Gain

Crown Zellerbach for the six months ended October 31, 1933, reported net profit of \$709,463, an increase of \$673,552 from the \$35,911 reported for the corresponding period of last year. This is equivalent to \$2.83 a share on the 250,601

shares of preference stock series A and B outstanding and compares with 14 cents a share earned in the same period of 1932.

Comparative summary of consolidated profit and loss for the respective periods is as follows:

	1933	1932
Profit before depreciation, depletion, bond interest and income taxes .....	\$4,133,520	\$3,400,725
Deduct—		
Depreciation .....	1,711,299	1,833,200
Depletion .....	264,814	162,006
Bond interest .....	785,787	865,336
Income taxes .....	176,219	92,520
Total deductions .....	\$2,938,119	\$2,953,062
Net profit before deduction of minority stockholders' interests .....	1,195,401	447,663
Less interests of minority stockholders .....	485,938	411,752
Balance of profit accrued to Crown Zellerbach corporation stockholders .....	\$ 709,463	\$ 35,911

Crown Willamette Paper Company reported net profit of \$477,471 for the six months ended October 31, 1933, as compared with \$406,482 for the same period of 1932. This is equivalent to \$2.39 a share on the 200,000 shares of first preferred cumulative stock outstanding, and

compares with \$2.03 a share earned in the same fiscal period last year.

Summary earning statement of Crown Willamette Paper Company and subsidiaries, including Pacific Mills, Ltd., for the respective periods is as follows:

	1933	1932
Profit, before depreciation, depletion, bond interest and income taxes .....	\$2,566,146	\$2,573,358
Deduct—		
Depreciation .....	1,142,115	1,305,299
Depletion .....	263,365	162,006
Bond interest .....	566,386	611,925
Income taxes .....	108,510	82,141
Total deductions .....	\$2,080,376	\$2,161,371
Net profit before deduction of minority stockholders' interests .....	485,770	411,987
Less interests of minority stockholders in profits of Pacific Mills, Ltd. ....	8,299	5,505
Balance of profit accrued to Crown Willamette Paper Company stockholders .....	\$ 477,471	\$ 406,482

### CROWN WILLAMETTE EMPLOYEES RECEIVE SERVICE AWARDS

Veteran employees of the Crown Willamette Paper Co. were guests of honor at a luncheon recently given by the company. Thirteen men, who have been in the employ of the company for over 20 years, were each presented with service pins by A. Bankus, representing the executive office.

Heading the list of long-time employees was Charles McKeever, lubrication foreman, who has been a member of the C. W. P. organization for 35 years. He was presented with a gold pin with two diamonds.

Mr. McKeever started work in the mill at the age of 15 as a water boy and has worked his way up from that position.

Claude Smith was a close second in honors, receiving a 30-year service pin. Twenty-five year pins were awarded to R. J. Stewart, E. G. Reed, H. E. Jones, and J. Christopher.

The following received 20-year pins: Otto Michaelis, H. Gallen, Lee V. Shannon, Adolf Paris, Joe Morovec, A. Dietzman and W. T. Newcomb. Presentation of a 25-year year pin was made to Erma Stout at the bag factory by Mr. Bankus.

### FRANCIS LEAVES FOR EAST

A. F. Francis in charge of sales for the paper mill division of the Chromium Corporation of America, left the Coast for his headquarters at Milwaukee, Wis., just before the middle of December, after having spent several months in this territory.

A high degree of success in improving mill operating conditions by the use of chromium plated equipment is reported by Mr. Francis. One mill which was using 10, 11 and 12-cut flat screens, installed 8-cut chromium plated screens, producing a cleaner pulp, yet raising the capacity of the plant from 68 to 96 tons per day.

Another mill which installed 120 screen plates is reported to have increased production from 90 to 120 tons. Still another mill is said to have purchased 70 used screens from another unit, had them recut with a smaller slot size and chromium plated, and found they had greater capacity than double the number of the same plates when in previous use.

While the major development has been the heavy increase in the use of chromium plated screen plates on the Pacific Coast, this interesting process is used for many other things such as suction box covers, rolls, etc.

### GRAYS HARBOR HAS NEW UNION

With 18 charter members, a local branch of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers has been formed in Hoquiam, Wash. Officers are Walter Bayaha, president; I. Marco, vice-president, and S. L. Turk, secretary-treasurer.

### REPORT OF THE NEW B. C. PULP MILL NOT CONFIRMED

Newspaper dispatches to the effect that a \$3,000,000 pulp mill may be constructed in Victoria, B. C., at Ogden Point, have not been confirmed and possibilities of such action are discounted in authoritative quarters.

The report states that Dail Thomas of Vancouver, B. C., represents British interests who plan the mill for the manufacture of rayon pulp to be shipped to England.

An informed Victoria timber man advises that the lack of water at Victoria would be an almost unsurmountable obstacle, the city having water supply sufficient only for its current needs. The nearest large water source is said to be Cowichan Lake, some 60 miles from Victoria.

## Paper Products Heavily Taxed for Benefit of Cotton Farmers

Manufacturers of paper products are directly affected by farm relief plans of the A.A.A. despite the fact that they are not engaged in tilling the soil. A tax must now be paid on certain paper items that compete with cotton.

In order to help the cotton farmer, the federal administration has asked him to cut down his acreage of cotton, and is compensating him in cash for this action. To get the cash, the government has imposed a processing tax upon raw cotton, the proceeds of which go to the farmer.

This naturally increases the cost of finished cotton products, creating a competitive disadvantage for items such as cotton twine and cotton bags which are sold for the same purposes as gummed paper tape, paper bags, paper towels, and similar products of jute. In order to protect the cotton farmer and manufacturer from this competition, the administration has imposed a tax on competing products. Thus farm relief comes home to the paper manufacturer.

Rates of compensating taxes on jute fabric, jute yarn, and paper, for specified uses, were fixed December 1 by the Secretary of Agriculture, in accordance with those provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which empower the imposition of a tax on commodities that obtain competitive advantages over a basis commodity, because of the imposition of a processing tax on the basic commodity.

After investigation and two public hearings, Secretary Wallace proclaimed that the payment of the processing taxes upon cotton is causing and will cause to the processors thereof, disadvantages in competition from paper for certain uses, fabric and jute yarn by reason of excessive shifts in consumption between such commodities or products thereof. A research staff under D. S. Murph, chief of the cotton processing and marketing section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, has been engaged for three months in investigations of the competitive relations between cotton and other commodities.

The processing tax upon raw cotton, which became effective August 1, is 4.2 cents per pound.

The compensating rate of tax on paper was fixed at 2.04 cents per pound weight of paper on its first domestic processing into multi-walled paper bags; 3.36 cents per pound weight of paper on the first domestic processing of coated paper into coated paper bags; 2.14 cents per pound weight of open-mesh paper fabric, on the first domestic processing of open-mesh paper fabric into open-mesh paper bags; 0.715 cents per pound weight of paper on its first domestic processing of paper into paper towels; and 4.06 cents per pound weight of paper on the first domestic processing of paper into gummed paper tape.

Regulations establishing conversion factors and definitions, in connection with the compensating tax were approved December 5 by the President. The compensating tax on specified jute products and paper products became effective Dec. 1. It will be collected by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

The regulations establish conversion factors for determining the amount of tax to be imposed on articles that were manufactured from paper or spun paper before the compensating tax became effective. These conversion factors, by which the compensating rate of tax upon the paper or spun paper is multiplied in order to determine the tax upon the manufactured articles, are as follows: On multi-walled paper bags, 102.06; on coated paper bags, 104.71; on open mesh bags, 100.50; on paper towels, 102.04; on gummed paper tape, 103.80; on second-hand articles, 0.

The "first domestic processing" of paper is defined as: (a) The manufacture or fabrication of paper into multi-walled paper bags, or paper towels, or gummed paper tape; or (b) the manufacture of coated paper into coated paper bags; or (c) the manufacture of open-mesh paper fabric into open-mesh paper bags."

### OSSIAN ANDERSON EAST AGAIN

Ossian Anderson, president of the Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co., left for the East again early in December, but expected to be home again in time for Christmas.

### SITKA SPRUCE PLANT NOT YET SOLD

There are persistent rumors that the Sitka Spruce Pulp & Paper Co. plant at Empire, Ore., is soon to be reopened under new owners, but no confirmation has been offered in official sources. Word just received from R. T. Bourns, receiver for the company is to the effect that the plant has not been sold.

### VAN WATER & ROGERS INCREASING ACTIVITY IN PULP AND PAPER FIELD

One of the Northwest concerns coming to the front rapidly in recent months in furnishing chemicals and other pulp and paper mill supplies to the industry, is Van Waters & Rogers, Inc. The company maintains offices and warehouses both in Portland and Seattle, thus is centrally located in the main manufacturing districts.

The company started operations in Washington about ten years ago, and last year organized a separate corporation in Oregon. George Van Waters is president of both concerns and Nat S. Rogers is secretary-treasurer. Fred Alsop is manager of the Oregon corporation and in active charge of business with the pulp and paper mills. Mr. Alsop has had a number of years' experience in industrial chemical lines and is well acquainted in the pulp and paper field. He is assisted in the Portland office by Guy Richards.

Van Waters & Rogers handle a complete line of industrial chemicals, among which of particular interest are wood and gum rosin, talc, anhydrous ammonia, clays, white paper pigments, soda ash, wax and paraffine, etc.

They expect to increase their lines and to maintain a close contact with the mills in the future. In the past they have done a very considerable business with the industry, and the present program will serve to make them an increasingly important factor in the supply end of the business.

### WESTERN WAXED PAPER CO. ADDS TO WAREHOUSE

A warehouse addition has been completed for the Western Waxed Paper Co., 63rd and Doyle Sts., Emeryville, Calif. The new unit gives them 9,000 sq. ft. greater floor space and enables them to handle orders with greater facility. Andrew Christ is manager of the plant.

**LYMAN DERBY POST**

Lyman Derby Post, founder and publisher of the Paper Mill and Wood Pulp News of New York, passed away Thanksgiving Day, November 30, in Miami, Florida. His death came after a brief illness at his winter home at Coral Gables, scarcely a week after he had arrived there with Mrs. Post from his home at Sea Girt, N. J.

Mr. Post was a well-known and loved personality in the industry, with a host of friends in all sections of the country. An inveterate traveller, he visited mills up and down the country and was present at most of the meetings held by the national associations. His many friends and acquaintances deeply regret his loss.

He was born on Staten Island, N. Y., some eighty years ago, a descendant of early Dutch settlers. In 1878 he established Paper Mill as a weekly newspaper, and from that time on was active in its management until his death.

**CROWN WILLAMETTE SUIT DROPPED BY NEVADA**

The Supreme Court has dismissed without prejudice, and subject to an agreement between the litigants, the suit brought by the state of Nevada against the Crown Willamette Paper Co.

Nevada alleged that the paper company polluted the waters of the Truckee River with acids from its plant. The company obtained an extension of time to experiment with new systems of disposing of the liquids.

The court orders says the experiments seem to have been satisfactory to the state.

**CROWN WILLAMETTE BUYS CAMAS BUILDING**

The Crown Willamette Paper Co. has purchased the MacMaster Building at Fourth and Clark Streets in Camas, Wash.

The McMaster & Company store is at present being liquidated, and the paper company will take full possession shortly. The building is directly opposite the mill office. No announcement has been made as to the exact use the building will be put to, but it is understood that the basement and second floors at least will be used.

The building is 70 by 100 feet, and the basement is fully excavated but not floored. It is anticipated that the basement will be deepened and connected with the mill by tunnel, in order to use it for storage. The upper floors will probably be used for office and laboratory space.

**CAMAS AND VANCOUVER MILLS UNIONIZED**

Unionizing for the first time, workers in the Columbia River Paper Mills, Vancouver, Wash., have completed the organization of a union, a unit of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers. It is Local 171, and is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The new group includes the paper mill and wood room, but not the sawmill division.

D. C. Beck has been elected president, with E. D. Browne, vice-president; G. L. Arling, financial secretary; Ira Cole, secretary, and Jay Duffy, treasurer.

The employees in the Camas, Wash., plant of the Crown-Willamette Paper Co. have formed two unions, the paper machine and beater room men affiliating with the International Brotherhood of Paper Mill Workers, and employees of other departments joining the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.

Decision to organize unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor came after a ballot of all employees. The vote was taken at the suggestion of the management contained in a letter to the employees from Louis Bloch, president of the company. Mr. Bloch pointed out the right of the employees to organize under leaders of their own choosing, as required under the NRA; at the same time he discussed the advantages of a company union to all concerned, and suggested a vote on the question "Do you prefer a local organization of employees in no way connected with the American Federation of Labor?" The Camas mill vote was 173 "yes" and 1002 "no". The vote was taken by secret ballot. On the same question the West Linn plant of the company voted 294 "yes" and 336 "no".

**PULP MARKET HOLDING FIRM**

The chemical pulp market remains firm, with only a moderate amount of new business being done, particularly by foreign manufacturers, at this time. Relations between buyers and sellers are practically at a stalemate, with buyers apparently not anxious to buy in large quantity at this time, and sellers cautious about future commitments, largely because of the exchange situation.

A considerable quantity of foreign pulp has been coming in, due

in part to the anxiety of Scandinavian producers to make shipments before their ports freeze up. These large shipments are filling the current needs of paper manufacturers and relieving them of the necessity of making immediate contracts.

Domestic pulp mills are practically all operating at capacity at present, with future orders coming in well at firm prices. Scandinavian mills have placed all of their surplus stocks and all of their 1933 production. Some contracts for 1934 have been closed recently, but, as stated, mills are not anxious to set a price of new 1934 contracts in the United States because of exchange fluctuations. A large volume of 1934 business was taken earlier in the year at set dollar prices, and the Scandinavian mills holding these contracts are now suffering from the fall of the dollar.

Prime grade domestic bleached sulphite is selling at prices ranging from about \$60 per ton up, ex dock Atlantic seaports. Unbleached sulphite of book grade is quoted around \$42 per ton and lower grades at about \$38 per ton. Bleached soda pulp, delivered mills, is around \$50, while kraft ranges from \$34 to \$40.

There is not much activity in ground wood, buyers not showing much interest. At the same time, sellers are bent on securing full price. Prices, depending on the air dry test and freight to consuming centers are about as follows: domestic ground wood No. 1 spruce, \$26 to \$28 per ton f.o.b. pulp mills; Canadian ground wood No. 1, \$20 to \$21 per ton f.o.b. pulp mills; Scandinavian ground wood, dry, \$30 to \$32 per ton, wet, \$28 to \$30 per ton ex dock New York.

**SUPERINTENDENTS ANNUAL CONVENTION DATE SET**

The fifteenth annual convention of the American Pulp & Paper Mill Superintendents' Association will be held June 20, 21 and 22, 1934, at the Poland Spring House, South Poland, Maine.

**TARIFF INVESTIGATION OF STRAWBOARD ASKED**

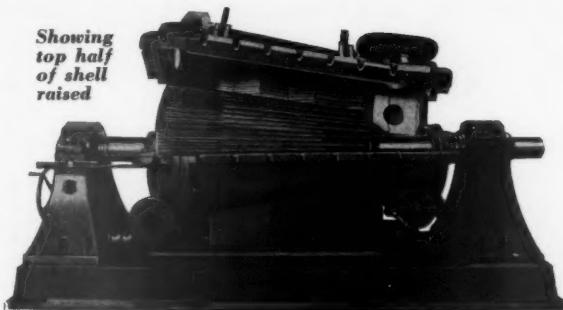
An application has been filed with the United States Tariff Commission for investigation under the provisions of section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930, on strawboard. The application was filed November 18 by the Central Fibre Products Co., Tama, Iowa, and asks for an increase of duty.

### GENERAL ELECTRIC ANNOUNCES IMPROVED PRESSURE GOVERNORS

An improved line of pressure governors, designated as type CR2922, has been developed by the General Electric Co. Although these governors are especially adapted for pumping station service, they can be readily used in industrial processes where it is desired to maintain a predetermined pressure. The scale of these new governors can be furnished to read water heads in feet instead of the usual pounds per square inch.

Adjustments can be made on the governors between the limits of 20 to 80 per cent of the full scale rating. The maximum differential is 60 per cent and the minimum is 2 per cent of the full scale rating. Accuracy at a setting is 1 per cent of the full scale.

Showing  
top half  
of shell  
raised



### JAPANESE PAPER PRODUCTION AND SALES IN OCTOBER

	Production (Lbs.)	Sales (Lbs.)
Printing Paper, Superior Quality.....	10,850,483	13,741,400
Printing Paper, Ordinary Quality.....	12,673,519	13,054,190
Drawing Paper .....	5,282,769	4,275,347
Simili Paper .....	7,601,620	11,124,641
Art Paper .....	1,490,319	1,897,447
News Printing Paper.....	53,386,020	49,604,504
Sulphite Paper .....	2,244,490	2,265,480
Colored Paper .....	1,032,695	998,548
Wrapping Paper .....	18,876,909	16,264,823
Japanese Paper .....	2,122,666	2,692,971
Board Paper .....	6,120,967	6,066,921
Sundries .....	3,659,076	3,479,061
	125,341,533	125,465,333

### I. P. PROMISES NO NEWSPRINT PRICE INCREASE BEFORE APRIL

International Paper announced November 27 that it had sent notices to its newsprint contract customers under which there will be no change in the net cost of their paper up to April 1, 1934. It is further stated that any change in the net cost of paper after that date will be made only after careful consideration of conditions prevailing in the paper and publishing industries.

The present net cost is stated as \$40 a ton for New York and Chicago.

### Digester Department Superintendent

Digester Room Superintendent required by sulphite manufacturer. Applicant must have good technical education and several years experience in sulphite cooking. Give full information in first letter including education, experience, salary wanted, together with photograph. Reply: Box 25, care of Pacific Pulp & Paper Industry, 71 Columbia St., Seattle, Wash.

## ▶▶▶ Consider the Money Saving Advantages of this New JORDAN ◀◀◀

### 1. THE SPLIT ADJUSTABLE SHELL

Saves time and labor when examining, cleaning or refilling.

Saves space by eliminating the old troublesome method of pulling the plug horizontally.

Assures duplication or continuation of desired Jordaning results by precision shell adjustment to thousandths of an inch.

### 2. THE NON-ADJUSTABLE BANDLESS PLUG

Increases life of fillings, as plug is mounted on stationary anti-friction bearings, eliminating all plug play and keeping plug in perfect alignment with shell.

Stationary anti-friction bearings allow plug to be easily interchanged and eliminates vibrations and weaving formerly caused by looseness between sliding bearings and their guides.

Saves time and money in refilling because of bandless type plug (no extra charge for this type filling).

These modern features combine to give that operating efficiency which produces a more uniformly Jordaned stock, as well as important operating and maintenance economies, needed to assure excellent returns on the investment. Bulletin on request.

## Pacific Coast Supply Co.

Seattle—Portland—San Francisco

Exclusive Pacific Coast Representative for the entire line of paper mill products made by



# Jones

A name that has won a world-wide reputation through 75 years devoted to paper-making progress

## UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF PULP WOOD AND WOOD PULP BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

OCTOBER, 1933

Compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce  
(Figures Subject to Revision.)

Countries—	PULP WOOD				PULP WOOD				PULP WOOD			
	Rough		Other		Peeled		Other		Rough		Other	
	Spruce	Dollars	Cords	Dollars	Spruce	Dollars	Cords	Dollars	Spruce	Dollars	Cords	Dollars
Soviet Rus. in Eur...					3,425	30,829						
Canada	7,698	58,993			87,878	718,653	10,853	70,840	4,327	28,355		
Total	7,698	58,993			91,303	749,482	10,853	70,840	4,327	28,355		

Total Imports of Pulp Wood, October, 1933—114,181 Cords; \$907,670.

COUNTRIES	WOOD PULP				WOOD PULP				WOOD PULP				WOOD PULP			
	Mechanically Unbleached		Ground Bleached		Chemical Unbleached Sulphite		Chemical Bleached Sulphite		Chemical Unbleached Sulphate (Kraft Pulp)		Chemical Bleached Sulphate		Chemical Soda Pulp		Chemical Soda Pulp	
	Tons	Dollars	Tons	Dollars	Tons	Dollars	Tons	Dollars	Tons	Dollars	Tons	Dollars	Tons	Dollars	Tons	Dollars
Austria					105	2,782	400	20,127								
Czechoslovakia					560	17,590	2,112	80,368								
Estonia					3,655	103,670										
Finland	2,012	38,406	512	9,881	8,963	292,596	1,285	56,477	5,147	146,775	172	7,499				
Germany					7,092	204,439	3,433	150,679								
Lithuania						19,943										
Norway	1,101	16,252	50	1,051	2,236	80,966	7,186	345,060	1,411	44,851						
Poland and Danzig									400	6,065						
Sweden	1,048	22,394	250	5,159	42,011	1,345,450	7,486	347,855	40,714	1,173,253	741	40,542				
Canada	22,675	359,339			10,526	319,985	18,883	1,005,642	2,772	101,360	2,148	154,652	355	16,291		
Total	26,836	436,391	812	16,091	75,908	2,387,421	40,785	2,006,208	50,444	1,472,304	3,061	202,693	355	16,291		

Total Imports All Grades Wood Pulp, October, 1933—198,325; \$6,564,779.

AXEL OXHOLM HEADING  
NEW PAPER DIVISION

Since the elimination of the Paper Division of the Department of Commerce in Washington, D. C., Axel H. Oxholm has taken over the work for the industry, as chief of the Lumber and Paper Division. This combined division was formed in order that the statistical data and the trade information formerly furnished might not be discontinued when the paper division, as such, was eliminated for reasons of economy.

Mr. Oxholm is well known to those in the wood products industries on the Pacific Coast, having spent considerable time here in his lumber work for the government. He has been an advocate of closer utilization of wood, and of new manufacturing processes. Several years ago he was instrumental in introducing to the West Coast the Swedish gang saw method of manufacturing small logs into lumber.

NEW ROTARY PRESSURE  
JOINT

A packless, oilless, non-adjustable rotary pressure point (steam fit) known as the Johnson Joint, is being furnished by the Johnson Corporation of Three Rivers, Michigan, for use on paper machine dryers,

corrugator rolls, calendar rolls and similar service.

The construction of this joint provides both lateral and angular flexibility which compensates for movement of rolls in bearings, pipe expansion, etc., and eliminates strains on the point from such sources.

The joints are pressure sealed, a special composition seal ring is used which is water lubricated. Joints of this type are operating successfully on 200 lbs. steam pressure and require no oil, adjustment or replacements.

It is reported that over thirty plants have adopted Johnson Joints since their introduction in 1930, several of these plants have machines fully equipped with these joints.

REBUILDING CHIPPER  
KNIVES

Chipper knives for one of the large lumber companies on Columbia River are being reclaimed after they have been used to their ultimate to give more service. When the edge is worn down, additional backs are welded on to allow for again as much use by the knife. The Atomic hydrogen electric welding system is used by Kilgour Saw Service, Portland, for this work.

FLOODS HINDER MILL  
OPERATIONS

The worst floods in years tied up traffic and caused great damage in the Northwest early in December. Some of the pulp and paper mills were forced to suspend operations or were hindered in getting supplies or making shipments.

Among these was the Everett Pulp & Paper Co., which had to shut down for a short time when the Snohomish river overflowed its banks. No extensive damage was done, however.

In Hoquiam, Wash., where 14 inches of rain fell in 10 days, the local power company had its plant flooded and was unable to supply necessary light and power for Hoquiam and Aberdeen. The Grays Harbor Pulp & Paper Co. was not injured by the high water, but suspended operations in order that its power plant might furnish the city with much-needed electricity during the emergency period.

## PULP

Japanese imports of chemical pulp in September, 1933, were as follows (amounts stated in pounds): Canada, 7,352,800; U. S. A., 4,414,400; Norway, 5,824,267; Sweden, 5,784,133; Germany, 5,644,400; Europe, 1,708,400; total, 25,648,400.

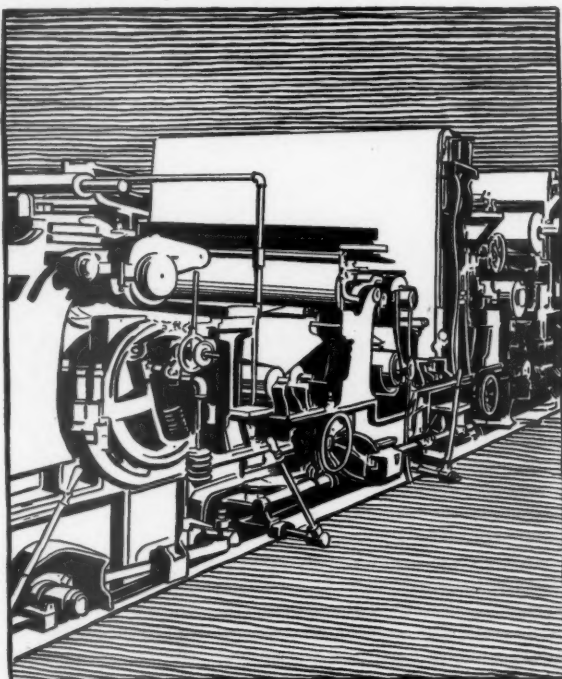
**BEATER, JORDAN AND ALLIED EQUIPMENT CODE**

The National Recovery Administration held the hearing on the code for the Beater, Jordan and Allied Equipment Manufacturing Industry on December 6. This code was filed by the manufacturers' association of that name, claiming to represent 95 per cent of the industry.

The proposed code fixes a basic maximum work week of 40 hours except for executives, technical employees and their respective staffs who are paid \$35.00 a week or more, traveling, sales and service employees, watchmen and firemen, provided that these limitations shall not apply to conditions of peak demands, in which cases employees are permitted to work 48 hours per week in any six months' period, for six weeks, provided further that the limitations shall not apply to employees engaged in maintenance and repair work. Time and one-third is provided for overtime.

The code also provides a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour unless the rate was less on July 15, 1929, but in no event less than 35 cents an hour. The rate for employees other than those engaged in production is \$15.00 a week.

H. D. Martindale of Shartle Bros. Machine Co. has been appointed industrial advisor for the NRA, and F. E. Huhlein is the consumer adviser.

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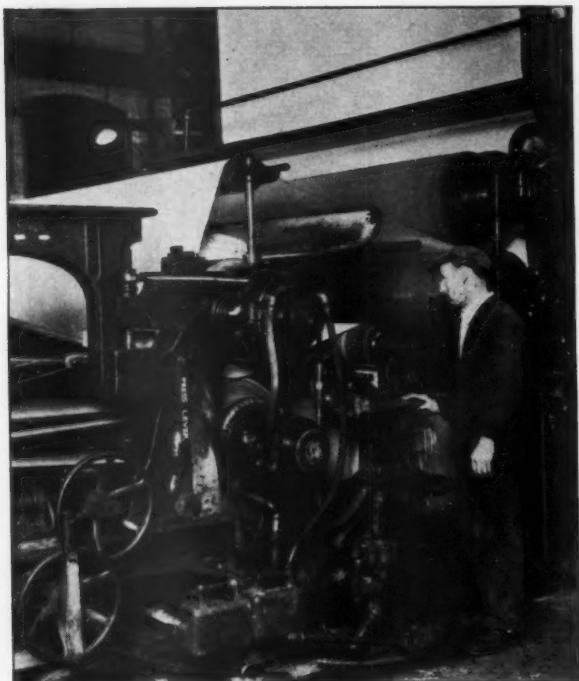
It would pay you to check up by switching over to Orrs for a spell. Mills that try this method of checking up usually learn something about the relative merits of various brands that stands them in good stead ever after.

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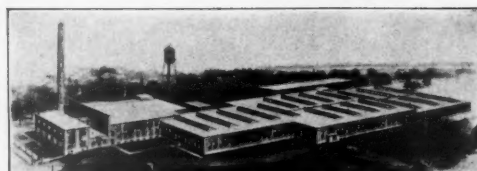
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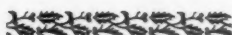
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To You All the Makers of **TENAX FELTS** extend these greetings:

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HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR



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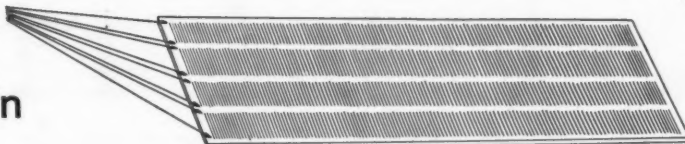
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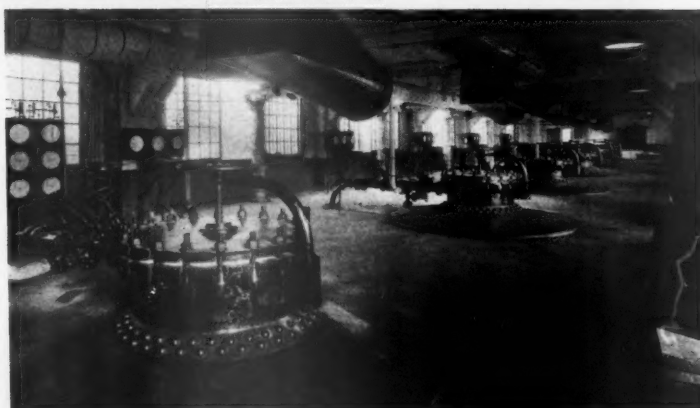
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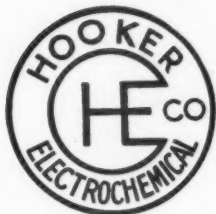
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
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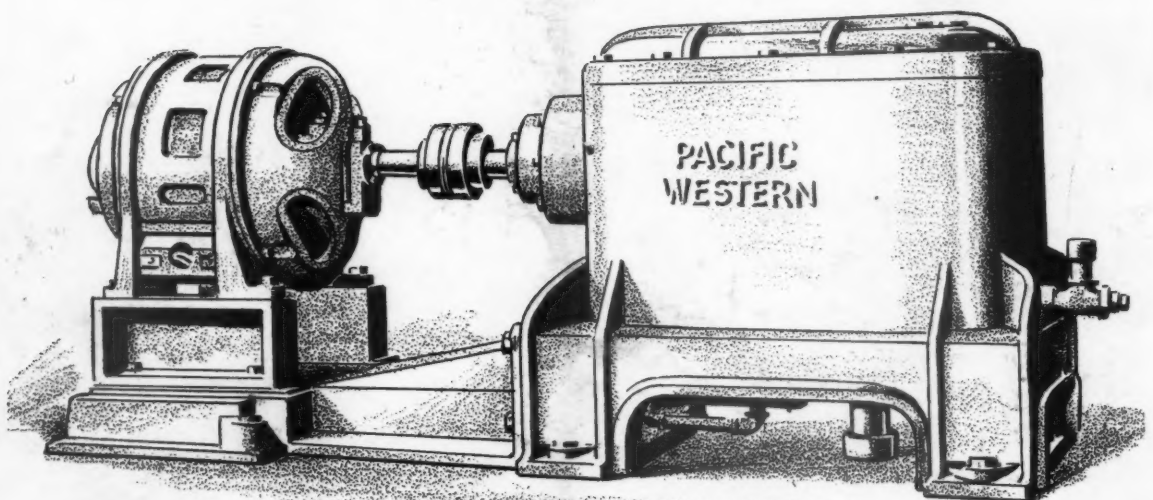


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